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Census 2000 for California: A Friendly Guide

By Elias S. Lopez, Ph.D.

*Prepared at the Request of the
Senate Majority Leader, Richard G. Polanco*

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C A L I F O R N I A

R E S E A R C H B U R E A U

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By Elias S. Lopez, Ph.D.

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Internet Access

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Introduction

As California's population continues to grow, it is very significant to note that the population's makeup has been changing very rapidly. Whites are still the largest group and currently make up 47 percent of the population. However, Latinos and Asians have been the two fastest growing groups in California and currently comprise 32 and 11 percent of the population, respectively.

With the changing demographics, it is very important that policymakers have the latest information to help them understand their constituents. As this report shows, there are many differences between ethnic groups. Because of these differences, proposed policies might have to include a variety of approaches to work effectively with the different groups in California.

This report makes available to policymakers the latest information on the Census 2000 (Summary File 1). Information on educational attainment, income, and occupation is not yet available. From previous works done by the Research Bureau and other research organizations, we know that educational attainment and income are important in light of the demographic changes.ⁱ

This report provides a comprehensive picture of the total population. The report has three sections. The first part includes a chapter that gives the traditional demographic profile of the total population. This section also includes a profile of children and of persons of retirement age.

The second section of this report focuses on the two percent of the population that is in group quarters. Often overlooked in American depictions are the millions of residents of very special living groups. To date the numbers in California are approaching one million. The elderly in nursing homes, the youth without families, the disabled, the incarcerated, and the medically dependent are notably less mobile. The second section of the report therefore provides information on those in correctional and juvenile institutions, and on persons in nursing homes. Information is also provided on those in an institution for other health-related reasons. This includes persons in hospitals for the chronically ill, mental hospitals, and group homes. This report does not provide information for other types of group quarters, such as college dormitories, military quarters, and other miscellaneous non-household types of arrangements.

In looking at the group quarter's section, the reader should keep in mind that the Census 2000 is a snapshot in time since the Census 2000 was conducted in April of 2000. It is not a cumulative sum of the caseload for the year.

The third section of the report provides information for housing units. It provides data on the total number of housing units in California and the reasons why some six percent of them are vacant. It also provides information by the characteristics of the head of the household. This information includes the percent of housing units occupied by members

of the different ethnic groups. It also provides information on household and family size, living arrangements, and ownership rates.

Together these three sections provide the latest information available from the Census 2000. Every effort was made to present the information in a way that is simple to read and easy to understand.

About the data source

The source for the data is the Census 2000 Summary File 1. This dataset has an overwhelming amount of information with over 8,000 variables. The large number of variables is in part due to the addition of the question on multiple races.

Ethnic Groups in California

The Census collected information on race and also on whether a person is Latino* or not. The race question does not include Latino as a category, only White, Asian, African American, Native American, Pacific Islander, and Other. Over 50 percent of Latinos marked the category “Other” when it came to the race question, signifying that the race question alone does not adequately capture their identification. The analysis presented in this report therefore makes use of both the race and the Hispanic or Latino origin question. Wherever possible, the data in this report are presented for White non-Hispanic, Asian non-Hispanic, African American non-Hispanic, Two or More Races non-Hispanic, Native American non-Hispanic, Pacific Islanders non-Hispanic, and Other non-Hispanic.

The Census Definition of Group Quarters[†]

The Census Bureau recognizes two general categories of people in group quarters: (1) institutionalized population and (2) non-institutionalized population. The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. The institutionalized population includes those that were in correctional institutions, nursing homes, halfway houses, juvenile training schools, and other group facilities. The non-institutionalized population includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. The non-institutionalized population includes persons living in places such as college dormitories, military quarters, military ships, religious quarters, shelters, and other non-institutional group quarters.

* Throughout this report the terms Latino and Hispanic will be used interchangeably.

† A more extensive definition of group quarters can be found on the Internet at http://www.census.gov/mso/www/pres_lib/summ1/tsld024.htm.

Population Groups

Total Population

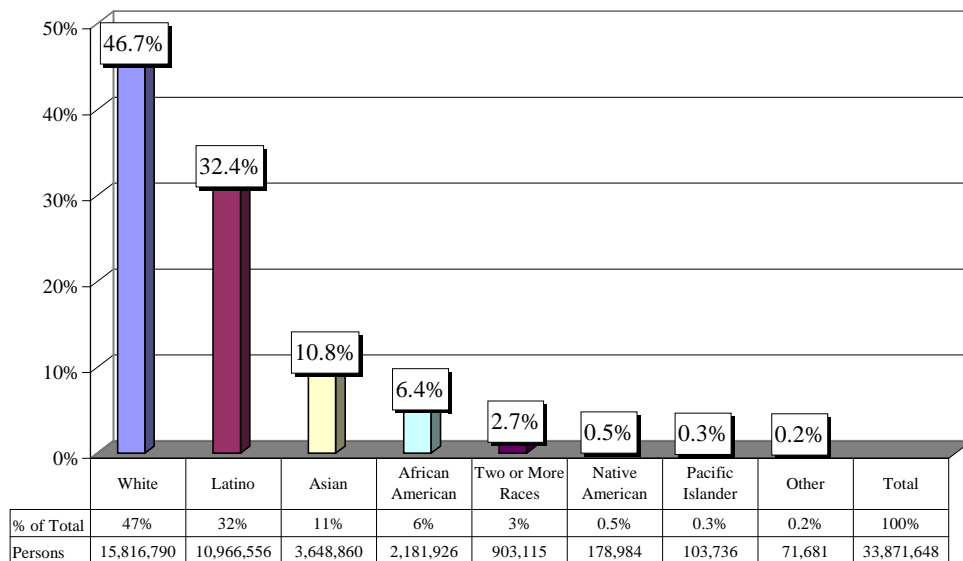
The section begins by providing basic information on the total number of persons in California. It has charts showing the ethnicity, age distribution, and living arrangements of the population. But because the demographic characteristics of children and the elderly differ from that of the total population, it also presents information on the children and elderly in California.

Ethnicity

Figure 1 shows that California has 33.9 million persons of very diverse backgrounds. No ethnic group is in the majority. Whites are the largest group and make up 47 percent of the population. Latinos are the second largest group, followed by Asians, and African Americans. Next in numbers are those of multiple races, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

Figure 1

California, Census 2000 Population by Ethnic Groups



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

In this report, White is defined as those persons who marked White when they answered the race question and marked non-Latino when they answered the Hispanic or Latino question.

Latinos in this report are those who marked yes on the Hispanic or Latino origin question.[‡] The Census also asked persons who marked Latino to identify their origin or preferred label. The following table shows that over three-quarters of the Latino population are of Mexican origin. The next largest group is the “Other” category, which lumps those persons who did not specify a particular country of origin but consider themselves Latino.

Figure 2
California, Census 2000
Latinos by Country of Origin

Latinos by Country of Origin	Persons	Percent
Mexican	8,455,926	77.1%
Salvadoran	272,999	2.5%
Spanish/Spaniard	184,673	1.7%
Guatemalan	143,500	1.3%
Puerto Rican	140,570	1.3%
Cuban	72,286	0.7%
Nicaraguan	51,336	0.5%
Peruvian	44,200	0.4%
Colombian	33,275	0.3%
Honduran	30,372	0.3%
Argentinean	23,218	0.2%
Ecuadorian	18,115	0.2%
Chilean	13,530	0.1%
Costa Rican	13,232	0.1%
Panamanian	10,688	0.1%
Bolivian	6,619	0.1%
Venezuelan	5,511	0.1%
Dominican Republic	5,047	0.05%
Uruguayan	1,639	0.01%
Paraguayan	586	0.01%
Other	1,439,234	13.1%
Total:	10,966,556	100%

Figure 3 shows the number of Asians. Of all the ethnic categories, the most diverse is the Asian category because it includes groups who speak different languages. It is therefore important to know who claims to be in this category. Figure 3 shows Asians by their country of origin. Note that the table, and therefore the total, includes only those who checked one country of origin.[§]

The table shows that the two largest groups are Filipinos and Chinese. Very large numerically are also Vietnamese, Korean, Asian Indian, and Japanese.

[‡] Throughout this report the terms Latino and Hispanic will be used interchangeably. Latinos may be of any race.

[§] The Census allowed for persons to check multiple countries and the corresponding analysis of the responses is more difficult to present and interpret.

Figure 3**
California, Census 2000
Asians by Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Persons	Percent
Filipino	918,678	25%
Chinese, except Taiwanese	918,325	25%
Vietnamese	447,032	12%
Korean	345,882	10%
Asian Indian	314,819	9%
Japanese	288,854	8%
Cambodian	70,232	2%
Hmong	65,095	2%
Taiwanese	62,317	2%
Laotian	55,456	2%
Thai	36,525	1%
Pakistani	20,093	1%
Indonesian	17,755	0.5%
Other Asian	7,581	0.2%
Sri Lankan	5,775	0.2%
Bangladeshi	3,044	0.1%
Malaysian	1,948	0.1%
Other Asian, not specified	31,398	1%
Total	3,610,809	100%

Starting with the Census 2000, the Census allowed persons to check more than one race in identifying themselves. There are 903,115 persons, that are not Latino, that checked off two or more races. The following table shows the total races tallied.^{††} Whites account for 38 percent of all the races tallied. The next largest groups are Asians, Other, African Americans, and Native Americans.

Figure 4
California, Census 2000
Multiple Races

Race	Number of Times Race Checked Off	
	Tallies	% of Tallies
White	721,701	38%
Asian	381,154	20%
African American	188,441	10%
Native American	204,202	11%
Pacific Islanders	85,241	5%
Other	296,487	16%
Total	1,877,226	100%

The following figure shows the number and percentage of persons who can trace their origins to one specific Native American Tribe. Aside from the “Other” category that

** Note, the table only shows Asians who marked one country of origin and thus the total in the table is slightly smaller than the total shown in Figure 1 for Asians.

†† Because each person in the multiple race group checked off at least two races, the total races tallied will be at least twice the number of persons in this group (903,115 persons times 2 races > 1,806,230 races tallied). Think of it as a counter; every time a person marks one particular race it adds a one to that category.

lumps many small tribes together (including many California tribes), the Cherokee, Apache, Navajo, and Choctaw Indians have the largest numbers.

Figure 5
California, Census 2000
Native Americans by Tribe

Native Americans of One Tribe	Persons	Percent
Cherokee	27,131	17.5%
Apache	9,907	6.4%
Navajo	8,034	5.2%
Choctaw	7,540	4.9%
Sioux	5,588	3.6%
Pueblo	4,341	2.8%
Yaqui	3,801	2.4%
Chippewa	3,503	2.3%
Paiute	3,243	2.1%
Blackfeet	2,945	1.9%
Iroquois	2,201	1.4%
Yuman	2,127	1.4%
Creek	2,082	1.3%
Chickasaw	1,651	1.1%
Potawatomi	1,355	0.9%
Tohono O 'Odham	1,143	0.7%
Comanche	1,113	0.7%
Shoshone	1,074	0.7%
Pima	999	0.6%
Osage	835	0.5%
Seminole	756	0.5%
Cheyenne	609	0.4%
Delaware	576	0.4%
Lumbee	480	0.3%
Ute	397	0.3%
Kiowa	394	0.3%
Cree	331	0.2%
Ottawa	331	0.2%
Puget Sound Salish	325	0.2%
Crow	294	0.2%
Colville	203	0.1%
Yakama	194	0.1%
Menominee	152	0.1%
Houma	75	0.0%
All other tribes	57,115	36.8%
Alaska Tlingit-Haida	751	0.5%
Alaska Eskimo	656	0.4%
Alaska Aleut	527	0.3%
Alaska Athabascan	315	0.2%
Alaska, All other tribes	88	0.1%
Total	155,182	100%

Figure 5 shows only those persons who specified tribes Native to the United States. In addition, there are 169,756 persons (not shown above) who did not specify a tribe or who indicated that they are from a Latin American tribe.

Traditionally, the Pacific Islanders have been included in the Asian category. The Census 2000 now provides information specific to this group. In Figure 6, the largest

group is Samoan. They are followed by Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Tongan, and Fijian.

Figure 6^{‡‡}
California, Census 2000
Pacific Islanders by Island of Origin

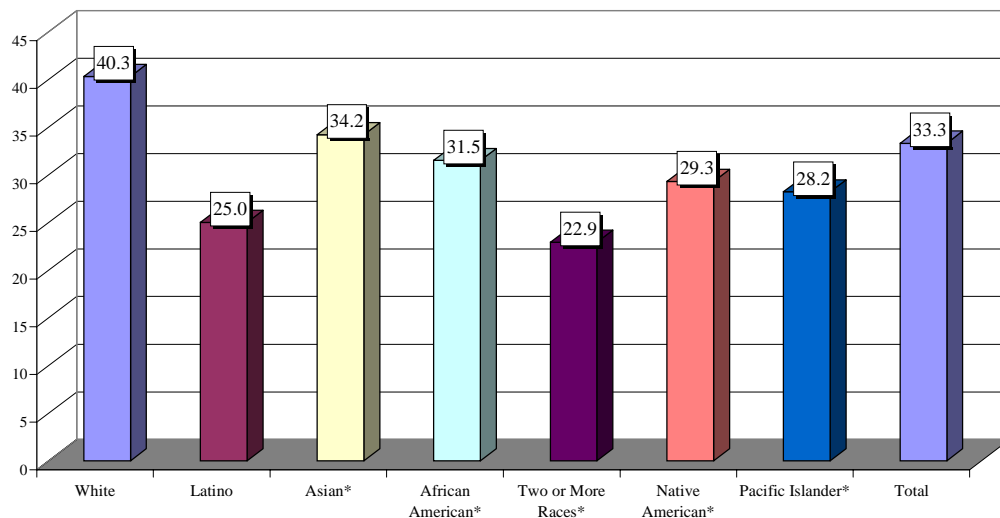
Pacific Islander of One Category	Persons	Percent
Samoan	37,498	33%
Native Hawaiian	20,571	18%
Guamanian or Chamorro	20,918	18%
Tongan	12,111	11%
Fijian	7,631	7%
Other Pacific Islander	15,760	14%
Total	114,489	100%

Median Age

The median age for all Californians is 33.3 years. That means that half of the population is younger and half is older. Who does this number represent? At one end, Latinos and those of Multiple Races show a median age of 25 and 22.9 years. At the other end, Whites have a median age of 40. The statewide median age is more representative of Asians, African Americans, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

What do these numbers mean? Take the case of Latinos. The previous chart shows that there are close to 11 million Latinos in California. A median age of 25 says that half of the 11 million persons in this ethnic group are below the age of 25. The other half are 25 and over.

Figure 7
California, Census 2000
Median Age



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

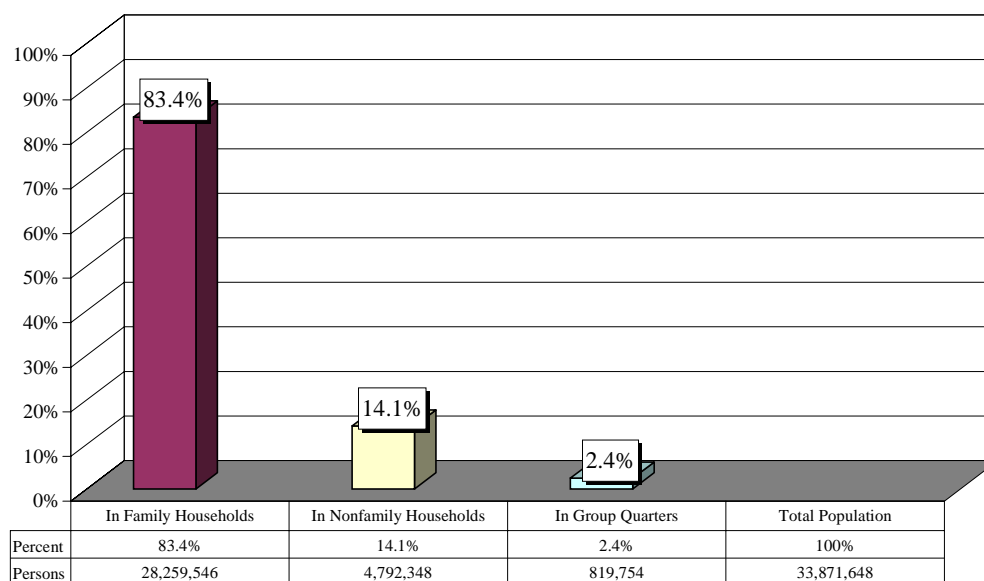
^{‡‡} Figure 6 includes Latinos and thus the total of Pacific Islanders in Figure 6 is slightly greater than the number of Pacific Islanders shown in Figure 1.

Living Arrangements

The decennial census provides quite a bit of information on the living arrangement of the population. It provides information on whether a person lives in a housing unit or in a group quarter. It also collects data on whether persons living together are related. This section begins the discussion; more detailed demographic data for children, the elderly, and those in group quarters is provided in the subsequent sections.

The chart below shows the percentage of the population by living arrangement. Of the 33.9 million persons in California, 98 percent (33 million) are living in a housing unit, while two percent (0.8 million) are in group quarters.

Figure 8
California, Census 2000
Population by Living Arrangements



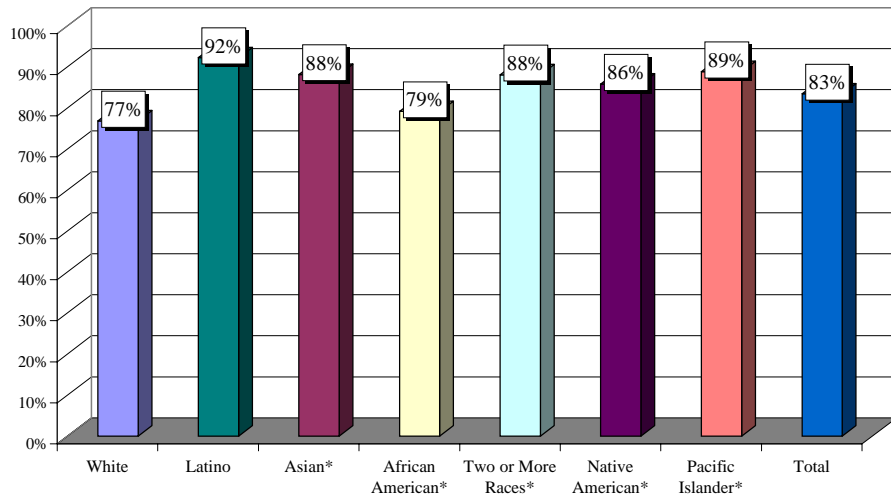
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

Note: Group quarters are non-housing units that include institutions and non-institutions.

In general, 83 percent of the population lives in a family household. Figure 9 shows that for some groups, as is the case of Latinos, the percentage is higher. For other groups, like Whites and African Americans, the percentage of the group living in a family household is lower. One explanation for this difference is that Latinos tend to be younger, as shown earlier in Figure 7.

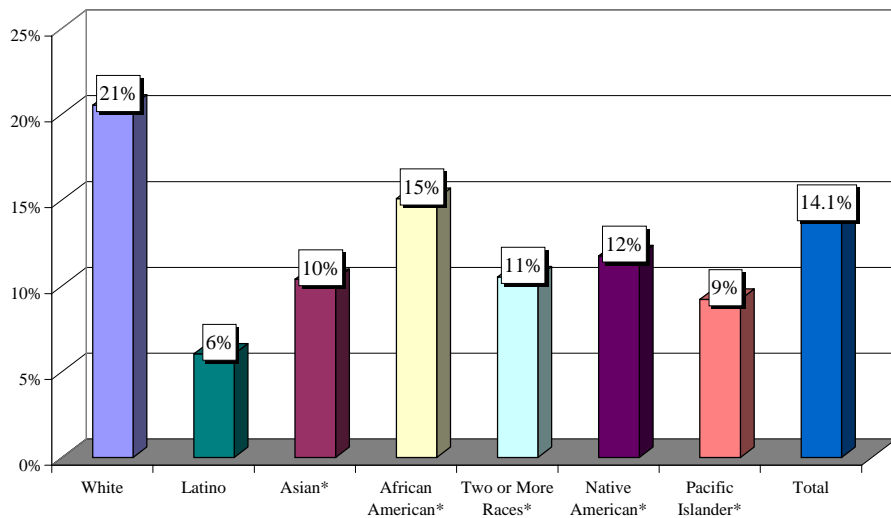
Figure 9
California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Persons in Family Households



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.
 * = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

In addition to family-households, persons may live by themselves, with a roommate, or a boarder. Of the total population in California, 14 percent lives in a non-family household. Figure 10 shows that both Whites and African Americans have a higher proportion of the population living in non-family arrangements.

Figure 10
California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Persons in Non-Family Households

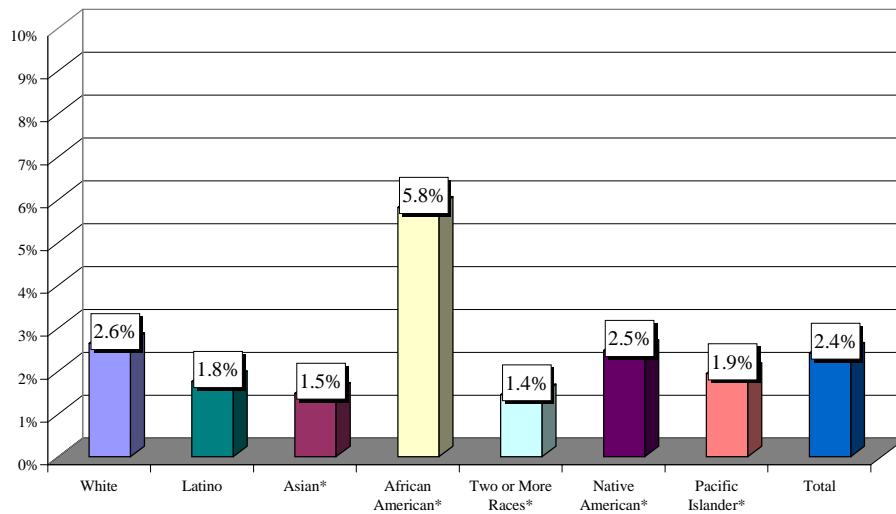


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 * = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Care should be taken not to interpret these data as one group valuing family more than the others. For instance, even though 21 percent of Whites live by themselves or with a roommate, it does not mean that they do not value family.

For the decennial census, the Census Bureau makes a special effort to collect information on those persons residing in group quarters. In California, these persons comprise 2.4 percent of the total population. The range for most of the various ethnic groups is between one and three percent. African Americans are the exception with almost six percent of its population in group quarters.

Figure 11
California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Persons in Group Quarters



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

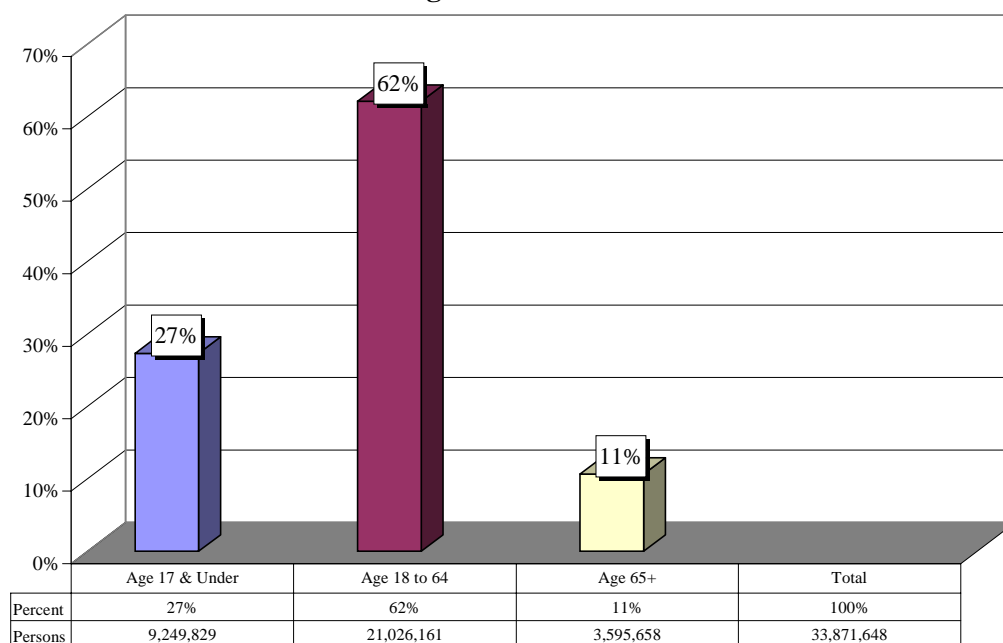
Note: Group quarters are non-housing units that include institutions and non-institutions.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Age Distribution

In addition to the living arrangements, it is useful to also look at the population by age categories. Together, children and the elderly make up 38 percent of the population. There are 9.3 million children (17 or younger) in California and 3.6 million persons of retirement age (65 or older).

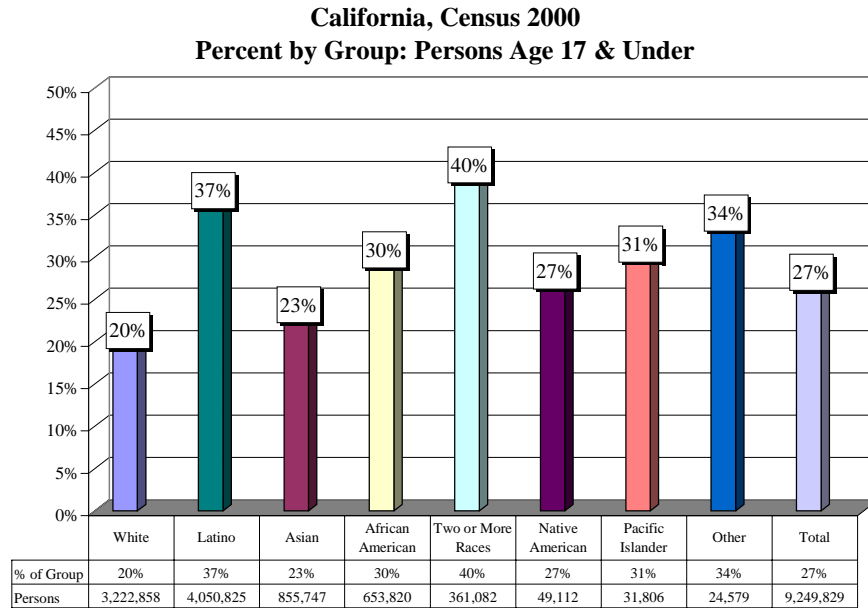
Figure 12
California, Census 2000
Age Distribution



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

As with the living arrangements, there are noticeable variations in the age distribution by ethnic groups. The following chart shows the percent of the population that is age 17 and under by ethnic group. The two groups with the highest proportion of children are Latinos and those of Multiple Races. For both, close to 40 percent of their population is age 17 or under. The two groups with the lowest proportion are Whites and Asians with less than 25 percent of the population being children.

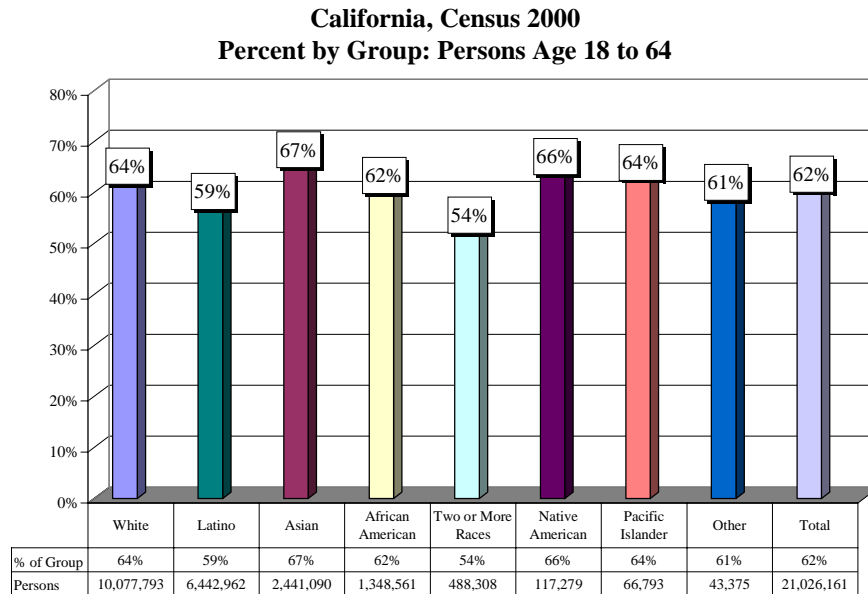
Figure 13



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Whereas Figure 13 focuses on children, Figure 14 shows the percentage of the population in each group that are of working age, ages 18 to 64.^{§§} The two groups with the highest percentage of their population in this age bracket are Asians and Native Americans.

Figure 14



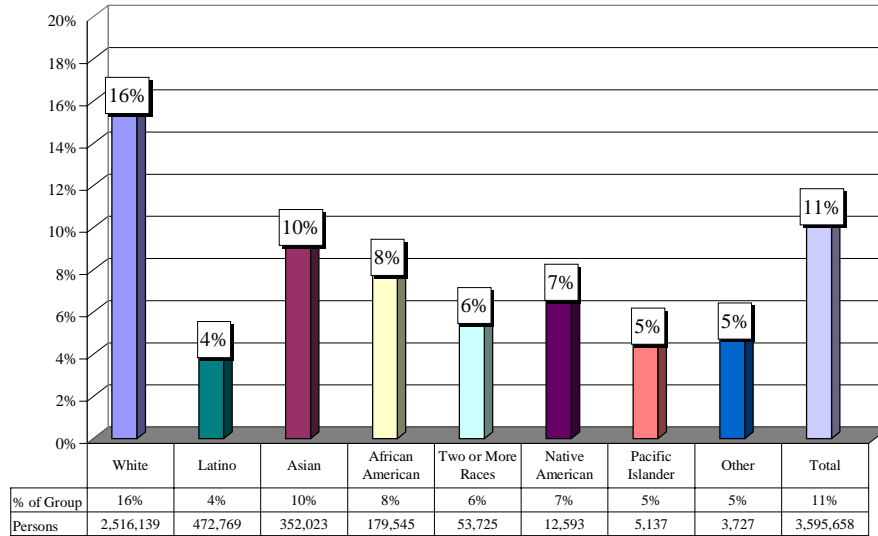
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

^{§§} Please note that Figure 14 is not synonymous with employment status.

Also of interest is the percent of the population that is of retirement age. According to Figure 15, Whites have the highest proportion of their population in the retirement category. In terms of percents, Asians and African Americans follow. Numerically, in terms of the number of persons, however, Latinos would also need to be included.

Figure 15

California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Persons Age 65 and Over



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

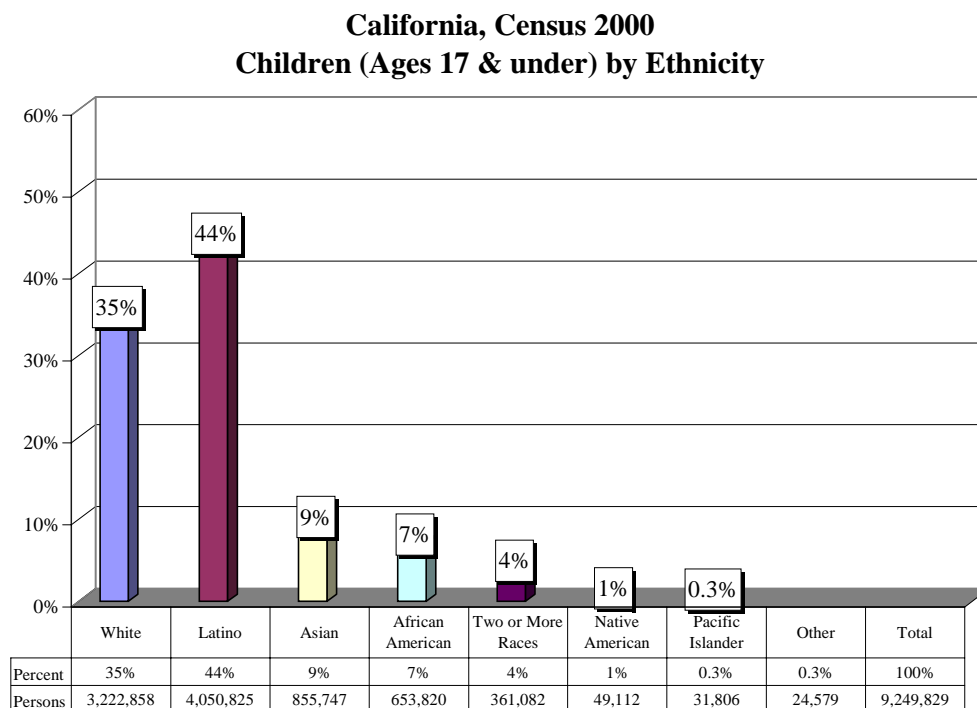
Children (Ages 0-17)

The previous chapter presented information on the total population and showed that there are 9.3 million children in California. This chapter provides additional information on this subgroup because the demographic characteristics of children differ from those of the general population.

Ethnicity

One major difference is that Latinos are the largest group among children, comprising 44 percent of the 9.3 million children. The second largest group is Whites. The other groups are in the same order as the general population.

Figure 16



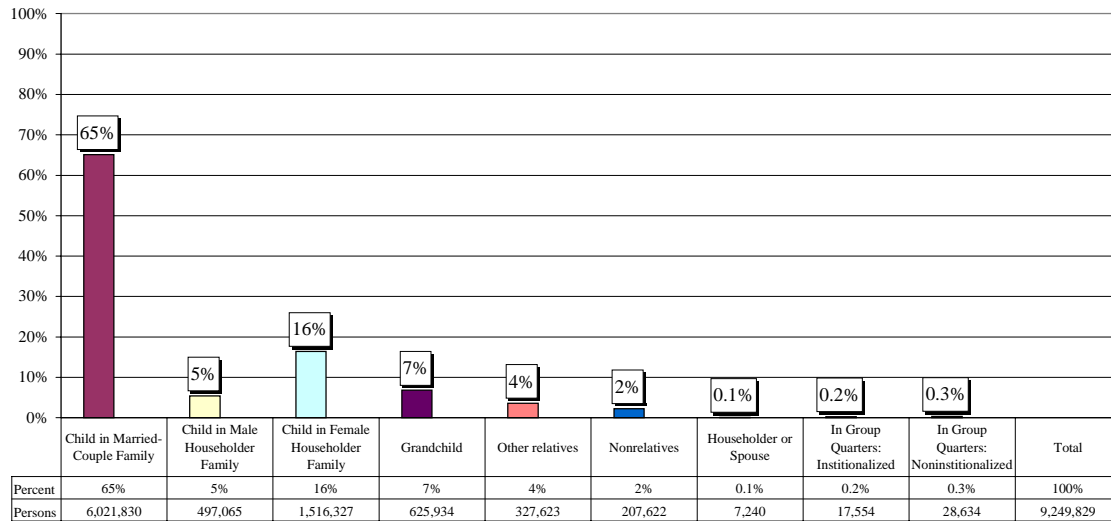
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Living Arrangements

Figure 17 shows the number and percent of children by type of living arrangement. Of the 9.3 million children, 65 percent are living in a married-couple household. Another 21 percent are children from a single-parent household. Together these two groups account for 86 percent of the children. If children living with grandparents and other relatives are included, 97.5 percent of the children are in a family household. Of the remaining, two

percent are living in households where they do not have a relative and half of a percent are in group quarters.

Figure 17
California, Census 2000
Children (Ages 0 to 17) and Their Living Arrangements



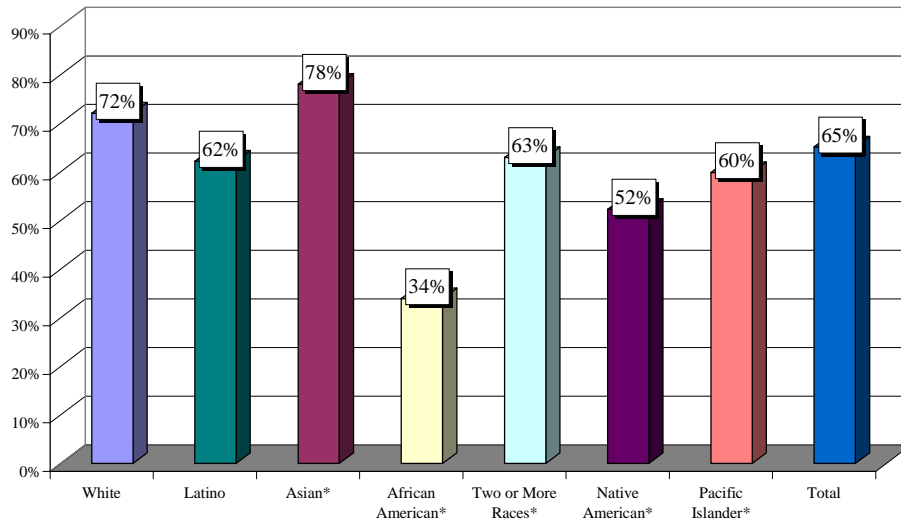
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File

As with the previous chapter, there are differences among the various ethnic groups in their living arrangements. The differences for children in a married-couple household, for children in a single-parent household, and for children who are grandchildren or other types of relatives are shown in the following three charts. Together, these three groups account for over 97.5 percent of the children. Not shown will be non-relatives and the group quarter's population, which, as shown above, are a small proportion of the total children.

Figure 18 shows that children who are White and Asian tend to live more in a married-couple household. The chart also shows that Native American and African American children are the least likely to live in a married-couple household. Latinos, children of two or more races, and Pacific Islanders, fall in between these two groups.

Figure 18

California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Children in Married-Couple Family Households



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

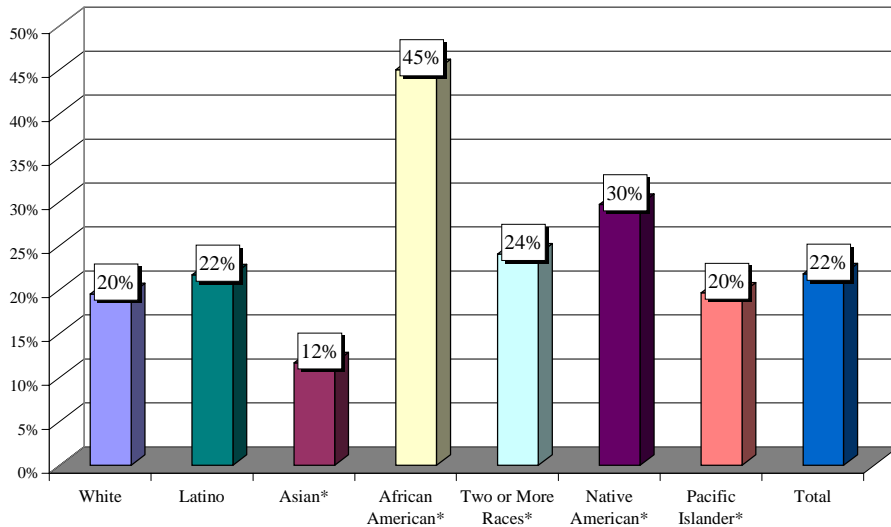
Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

In general, most children tend to reside in married-couple family households. African Americans are the exception. Figure 19 shows that 22 percent of California's children live in single-parent family households. However, in the case of African Americans, 45 percent of the children reside in single-parent households.

Figure 19

California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Children in Single-Parent Family Households

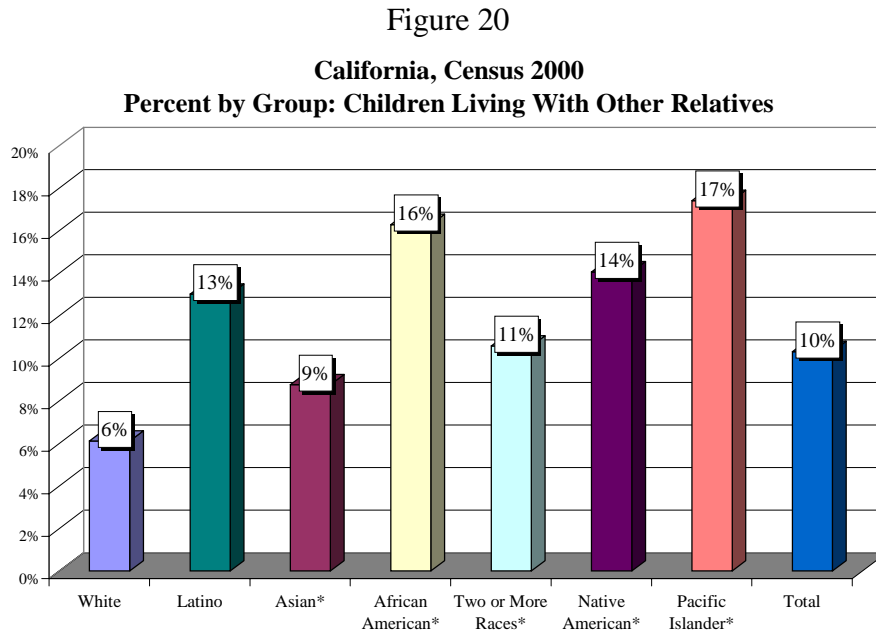


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Some children don't live with either of the parents, but live with another relative. Figure 20 shows that over 15 percent of Pacific Islanders and African American children live with other relatives, while White and Asian children are less likely to live with other relatives.



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.
* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

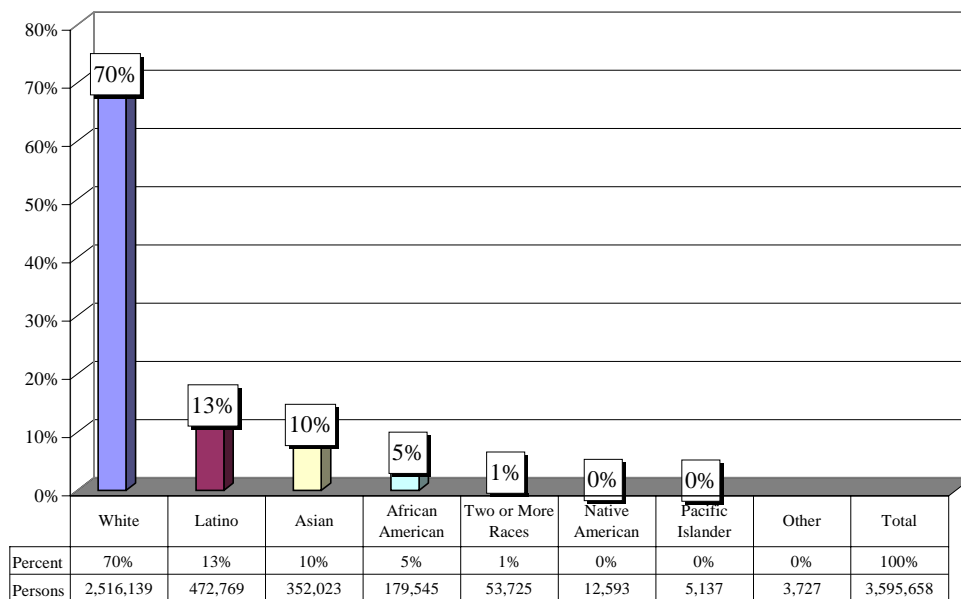
Persons of Retirement Age^{***} (Ages 65 and Over)

Ethnicity

Unlike the other age groups where there is no group in the majority, 70 percent of the retirement age population is White. Latinos, Asians, and African Americans together comprise only 28 percent of the group.

Figure 21

**California, Census 2000
Retirement Age Population (Ages 65 & over) by Ethnicity**



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Living Arrangements

People of retirement age when compared to the general population, tend to live more in non-family types of arrangements.^{†††} Fourteen percent of the general population lives in non-family households and two percent lives in group quarters. For persons of retirement

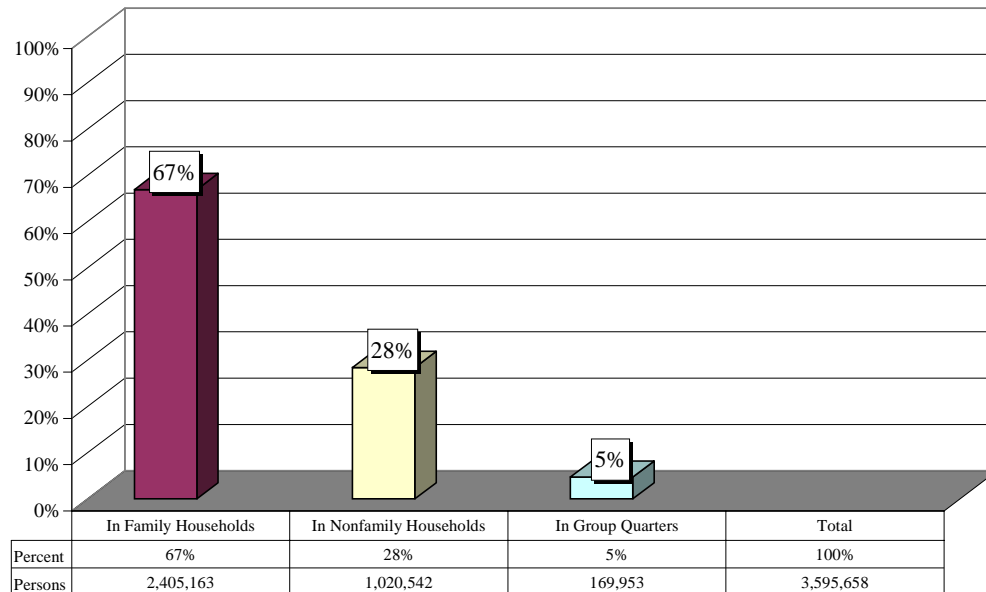
^{***} The title is not indicative of the working status of the person but only that they have reached the age where persons are eligible to retire. Some persons may retire before reaching the age of 65 and others may retire after.

^{†††} A person is considered to be in a family arrangement when he or she lives with another person and they are related by kinship or marriage.

age, 28 percent lived in non-family households, and five percent lived in group quarters. Of the 169,953 living in group quarters, 107,802 are in nursing homes.

Figure 22

**California, Census 2000
Population of Retirement Age by Living Arrangements**



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

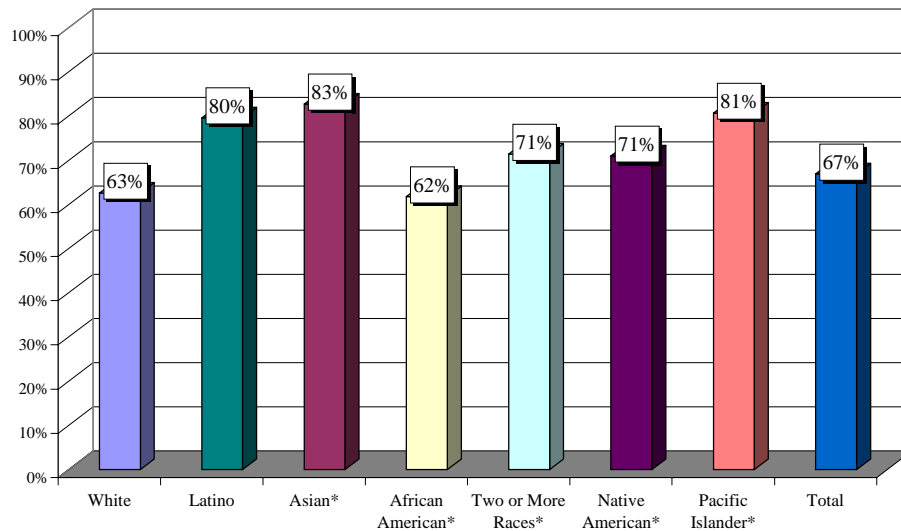
Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

Note: Group quarters are non-housing units that include institutions and non-institutions.

Although 67 percent of persons of retirement age are in family households, there is great variability between the different ethnic groups. For some groups, 80 percent or more of the elderly are living with family members. For others, it is less than two-thirds.

Figure 23

California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Elderly Persons Living in Family Households



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

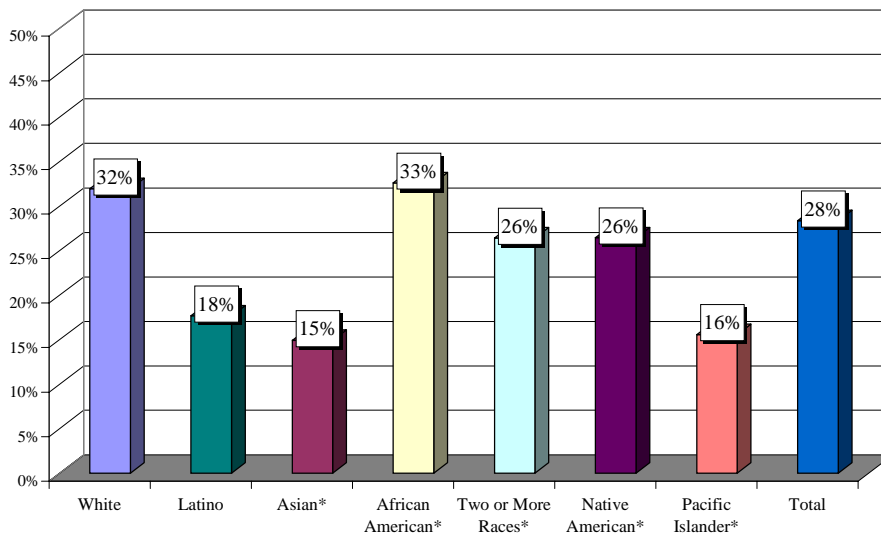
Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Figure 24 shows the percentage of elderly living in a non-family household. It should be noted that the Census 2000 defines a family household as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit. Care should be taken not to interpret these numbers as the value a person places on family.

Figure 24

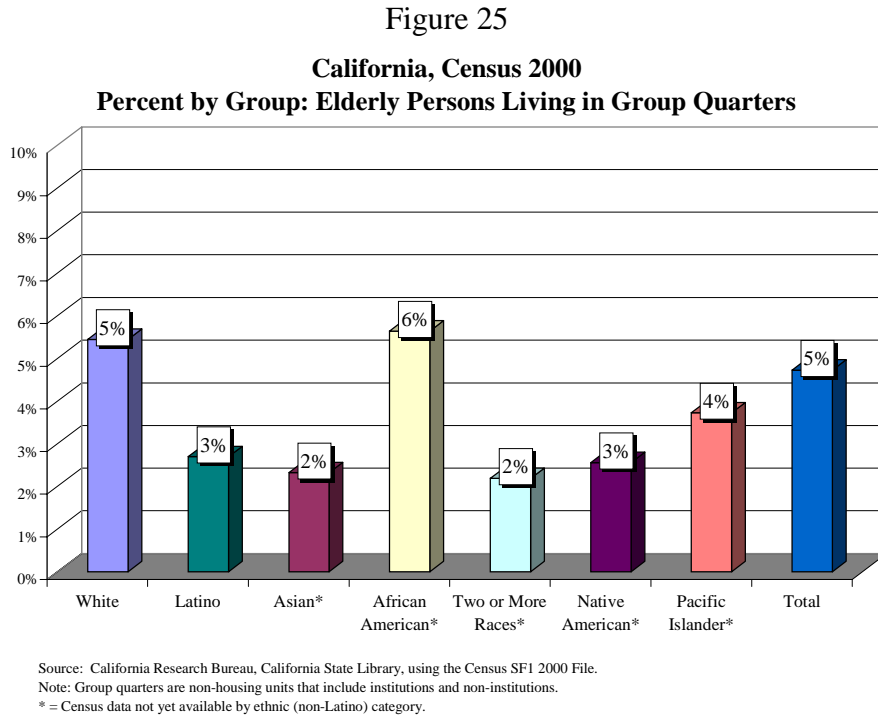
California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Elderly Persons Living in Non-Family Households



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

The previous two charts account for 95 percent of the elderly population. The other five percent of this group resides in group quarters. Keep in mind that the definition of group quarters is very broad since it captures persons in institutions, like nursing homes, and non-institutions, like group homes. Figure 25 shows the percentages for each ethnic group.



A Very Special Group: Persons in Group Quarters

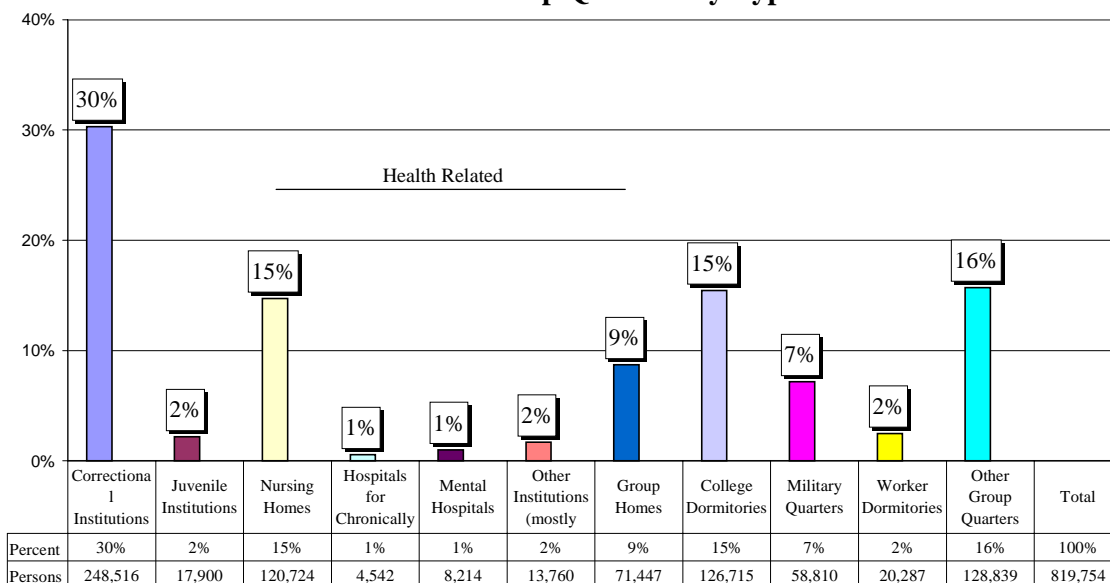
Types of Group Quarters

Ninety-eight percent of the population in California lives in some type of housing unit. The other two percent live in group quarters or in a non-household living arrangement. The next few sections will present information about the demographic characteristics of the population in these settings.

In California, there are 819,754 persons in group quarters. Thirty-two percent of these persons are either in a correctional or juvenile institution. Another 28 percent are, for the most part, in health-related institutions or group quarters. This would include nursing homes, hospitals for the chronically ill, mental hospitals, other institutions, and group homes. Twenty percent of the group quarter's population is in either a college dormitory or military quarters. Two percent are in some form of worker dormitory. The rest are in other non-household types of living arrangements. This report does not provide information on the last four groups.

Figure 26

California, Census 2000 Persons in Group Quarters by Type



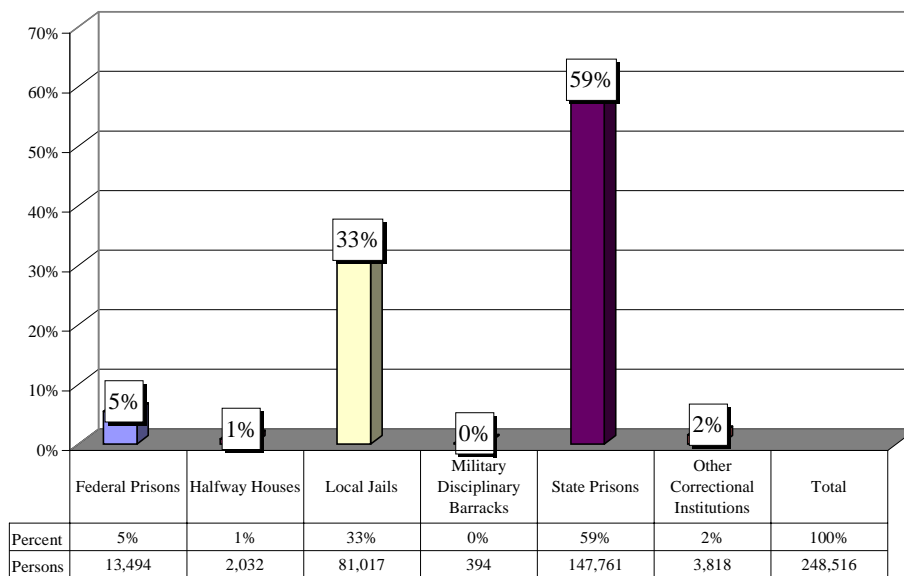
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
Note: Group quarters are non-housing units that include institutions and non-institutions.

Population in Correctional Institutions

In California, there are 248,516 persons in correctional facilities. Close to 60 percent of this population is in state prisons. Local jails and federal prisons make up another 38 percent. These three systems account for 98 percent of the persons in a correctional institution.

Figure 27

California, Census 2000 Population by Type of Correctional Facilities

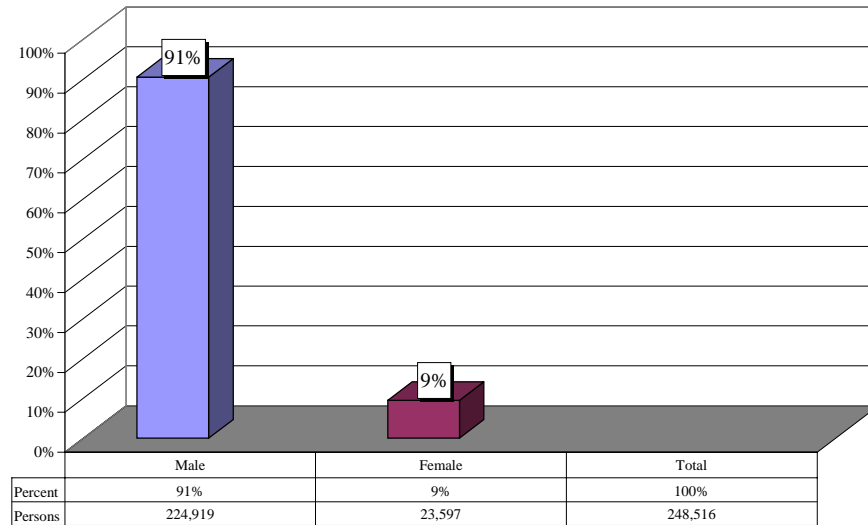


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: The Census counts persons in all types of correctional facilities: federal, state, and local.

As the next chart shows, the population in correctional facilities is not at all like the general population, since over 91 percent of the population is male.

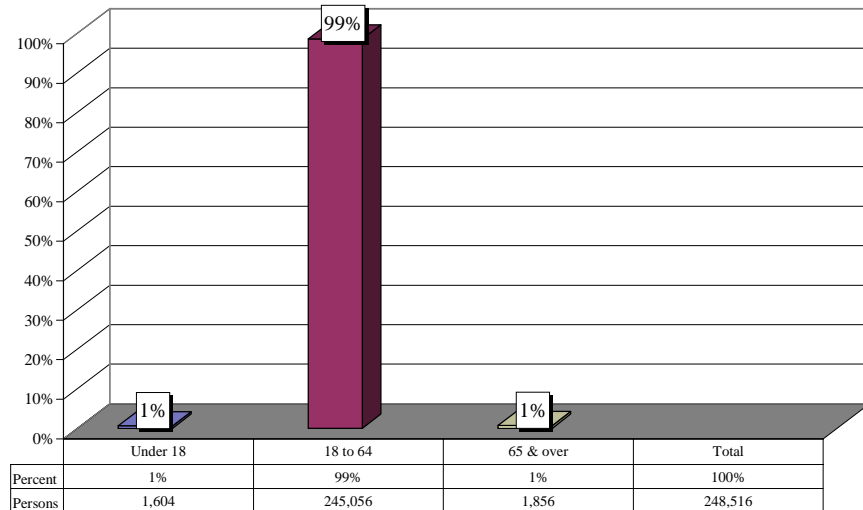
Figure 28
California, Census 2000
Population in Correctional Facilities by Gender



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 Note: The Census counts persons in all types of correctional facilities: federal, state, and local.

In addition, virtually all the persons are between the ages of 18 and 64.

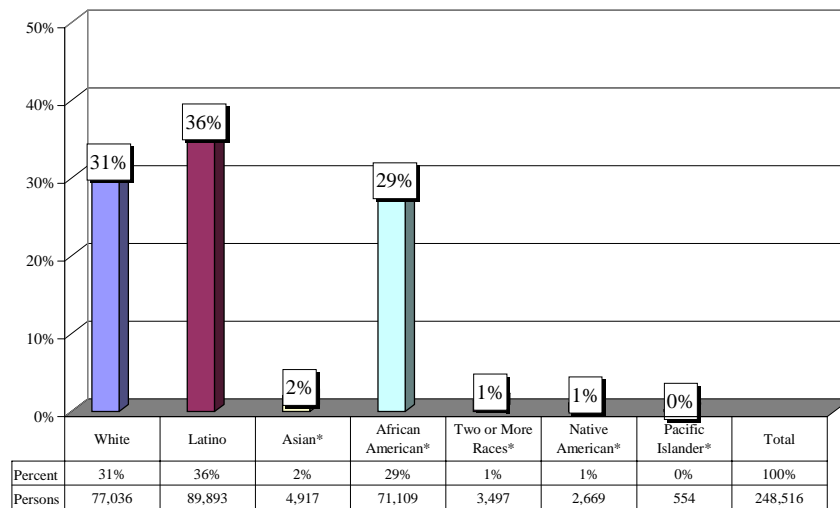
Figure 29
California, Census 2000
Persons in Correctional Institutions by Age



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 Note: The Census counts persons in all types of correctional facilities: federal, state, and local.

When it comes to the ethnicity of the population, three groups account for 97 percent of the persons. The largest group is Latinos, followed by Whites and African Americans.

Figure 30
California, Census 2000
Persons in Correctional Facilities by Ethnicity



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: The Census counts persons in all types of correctional facilities: federal, state, and local.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

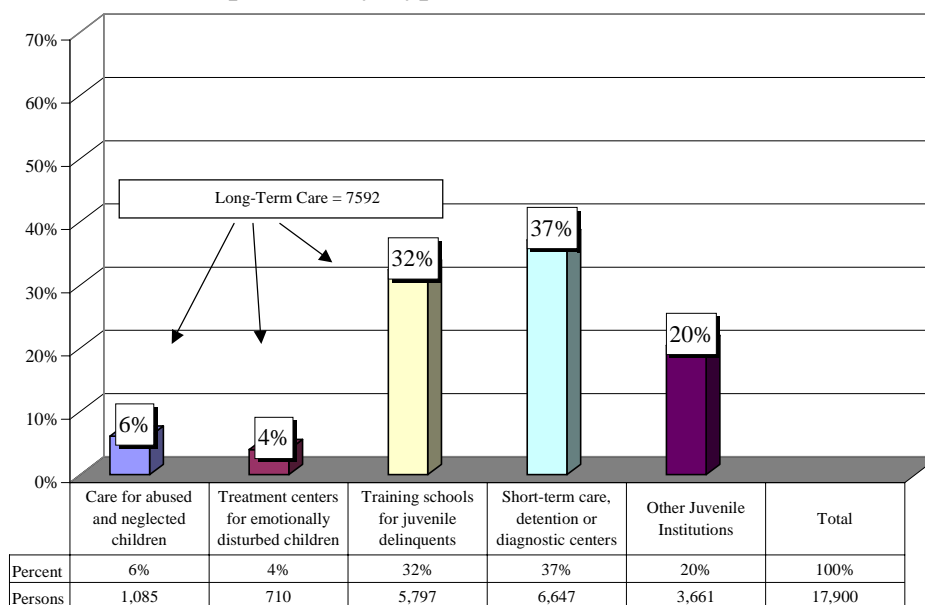
Population in Juvenile Institutions

According to the 2000 Census, there are 17,900 persons in a juvenile institution. The Census definition of juvenile institutions is very broad. Although the Census definition captures juveniles in long-term care facilities, such as in the “wards” of the California Youth Authority, it also captures juveniles in short-term care detention and diagnostic centers.

The following chart shows the types of juvenile institutions captured by the Census. Notice that 42 percent of those in juvenile institutions are in a long-term care institution. The rest are either in a short-term care detention or diagnostic center or in another type of juvenile institution.

Figure 31

California, Census 2000 Population by Type of Juvenile Institutions

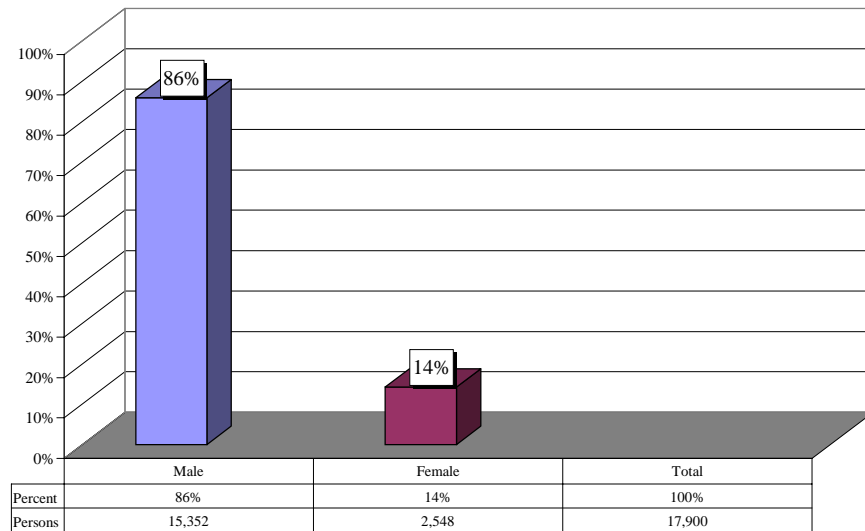


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: The Census captures both long-term and short-term juvenile detention and diagnostic centers.

Again, as with correctional institutions, most of the persons are male. Females are 14 percent of the group.

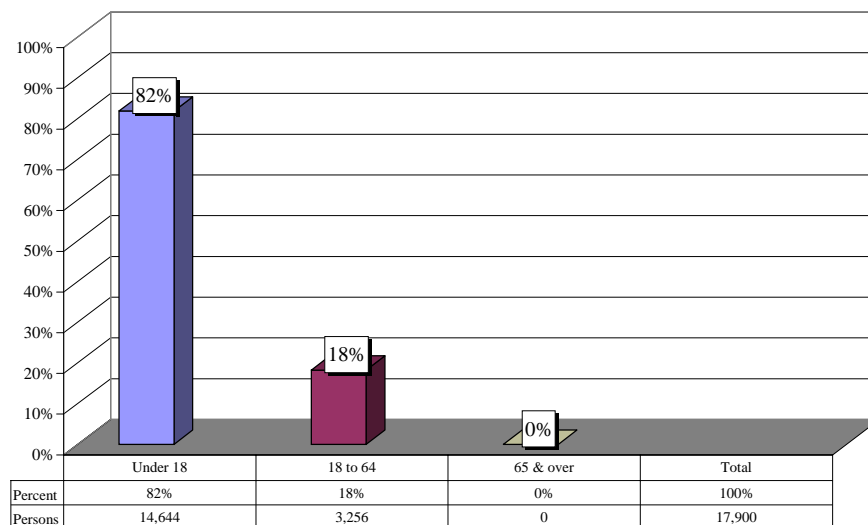
Figure 32
California, Census 2000
Population in Juvenile Institutions by Gender



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 Note: The Census captures both long-term and short-term juvenile detention and diagnostic centers.

As one might expect, over 80 percent of the persons in juvenile institutions are under the age of 18. Eighteen percent are age 18 and over.^{†††}

Figure 33
California, Census 2000
Persons in Juvenile Institutions by Age



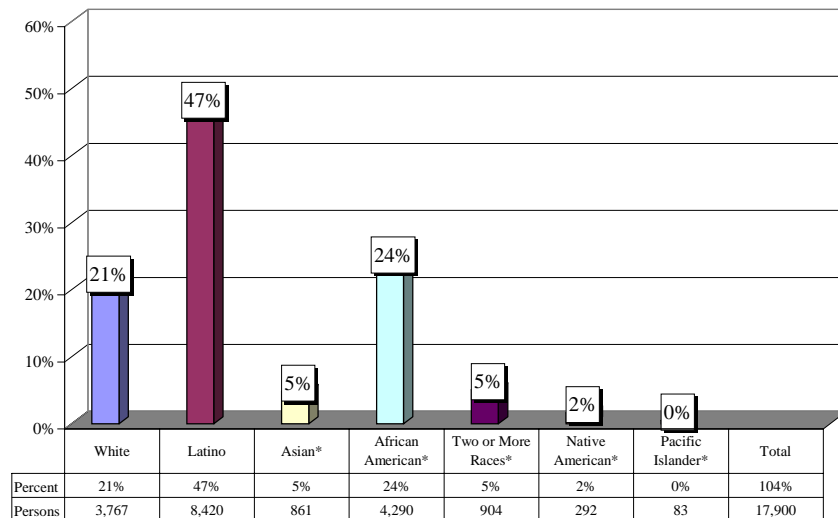
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 Note: The Census captures both long-term and short-term juvenile detention and diagnostic centers.

^{†††} In some cases in California, a person may remain in a juvenile institution until the age of 25.

The ethnicity of this population is predominantly Latino. Whites and African Americans are the next largest groups. Asians, persons of two or more races, and Native Americans account for 12 percent of the group.

Figure 34

California, Census 2000
Persons in Juvenile Institutions by Ethnicity



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: The Census captures both long-term and short-term juvenile detention and diagnostic centers.

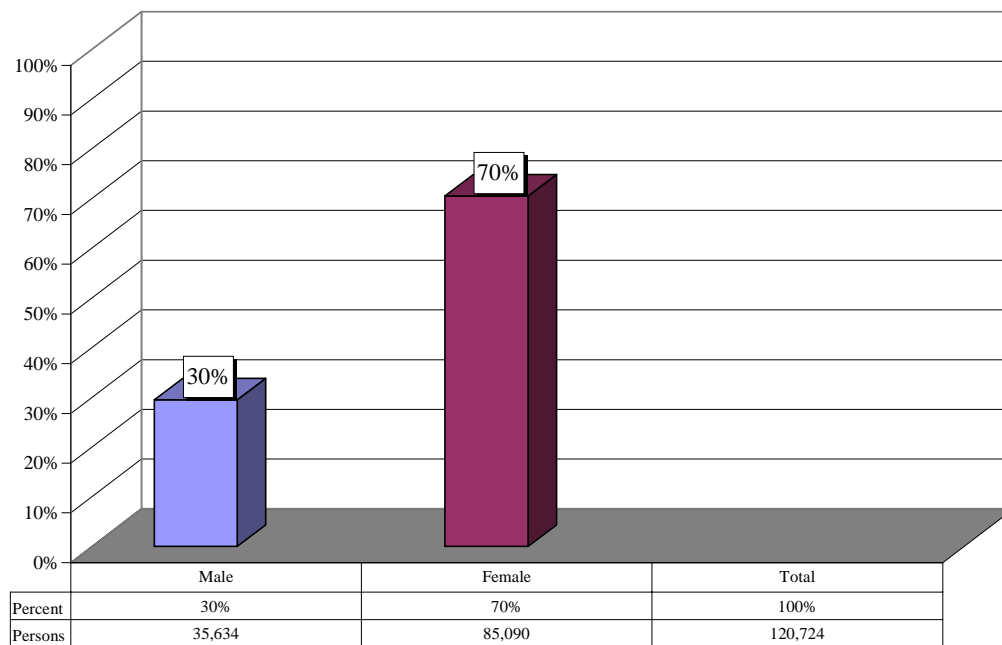
* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Population in Nursing Homes

The previous two chapters presented information on correctional and juvenile institutions. The next few chapters present figures for persons who are in group quarters for health-related reasons. This chapter begins by looking at the population in nursing homes. According to the 2000 Census, there are 120,724 persons in nursing institutions, of which 70 percent are females.

Figure 35

California, Census 2000 Population in Nursing Institutions by Gender

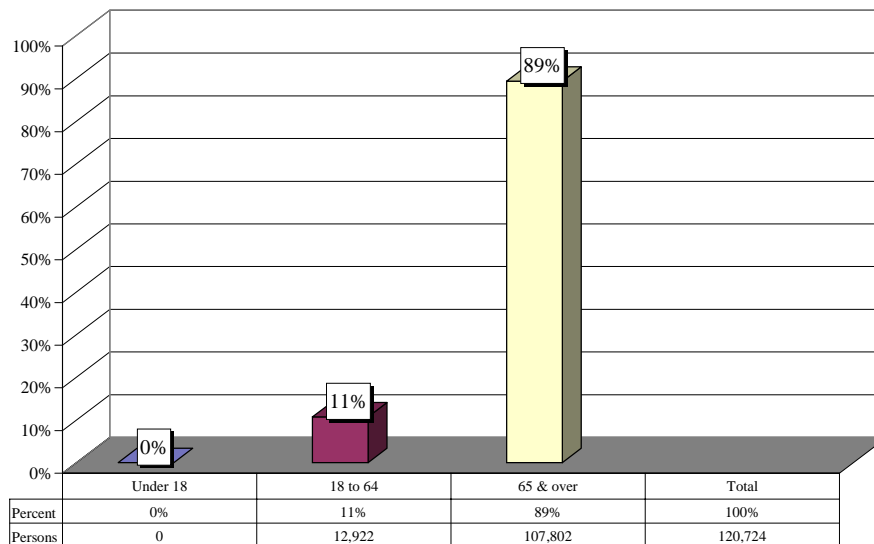


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Close to 90 percent of those in nursing institutions are age 65 and over; however, 11 percent of the group are younger than 65.

Figure 36

**California, Census 2000
Persons in Nursing Institutions by Age**

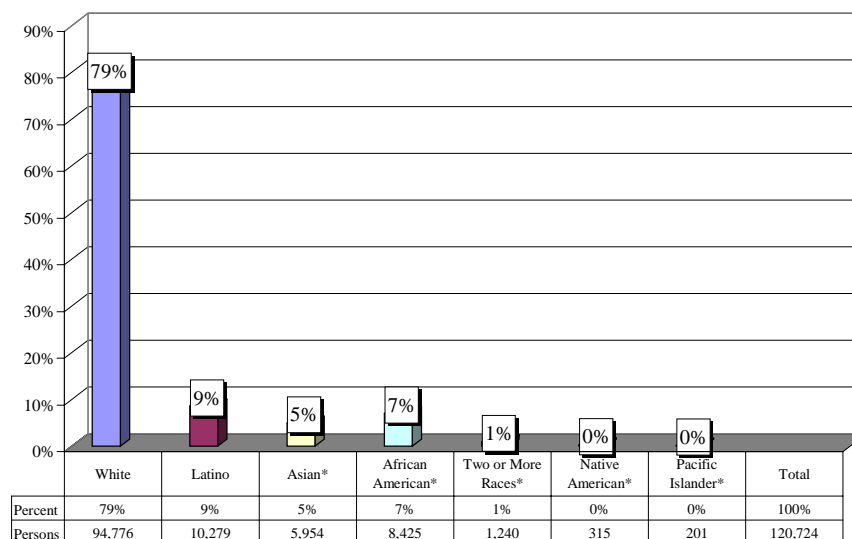


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

In addition, the majority of those in nursing homes are White. This is not surprising given the ethnic breakdown of the elderly population presented earlier in the report.

Figure 37

**California, Census 2000
Persons in Nursing Institutions by Ethnicity**



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

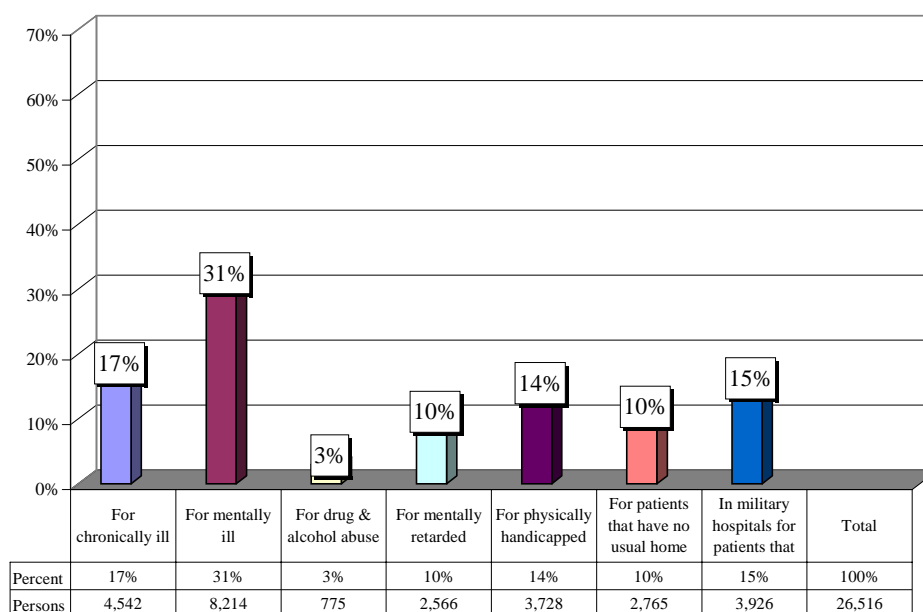
* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Population in Other Health Institutions

In addition to nursing homes, there are a little over 26,000 persons in other institutions for health-related reasons. Close to 50 percent of these persons are in a hospital for the chronically or mentally ill. Three percent are in an institution for drug or alcohol abuse. Another 24 percent are in places for persons that have a mental or physical handicap. The remaining 25 percent are persons in hospitals that have nowhere else to go.

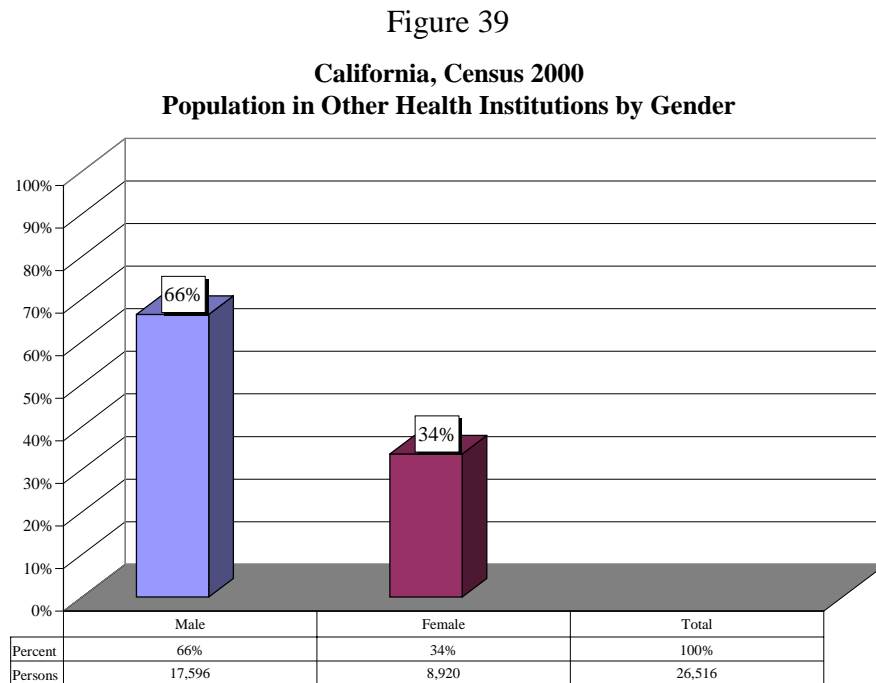
Figure 38

California, Census 2000 Population in Other Health Institutions



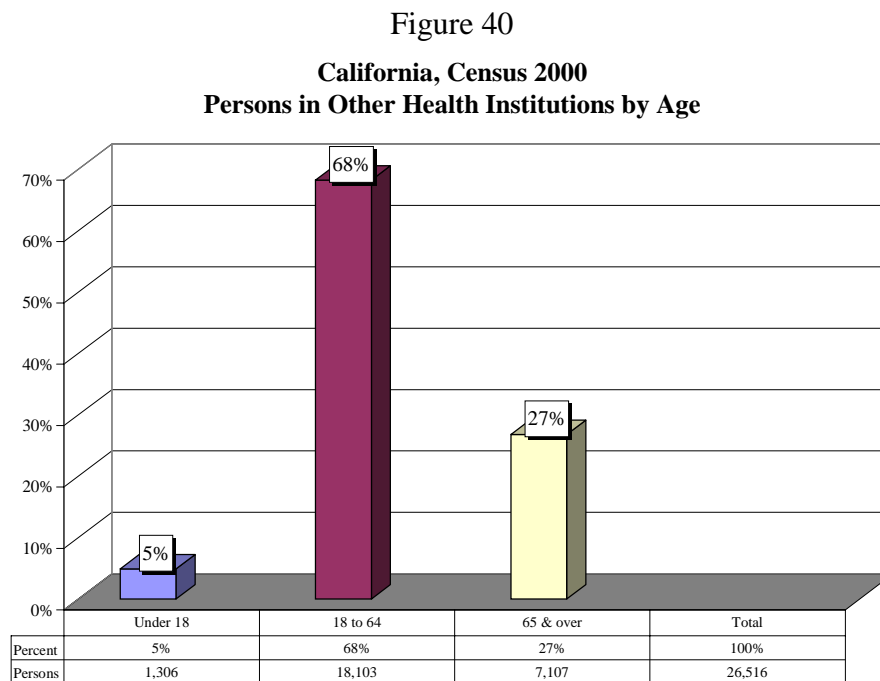
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

As Figure 39 shows, most of the persons in these institutions are male. Females comprise only 34 percent of the group.



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

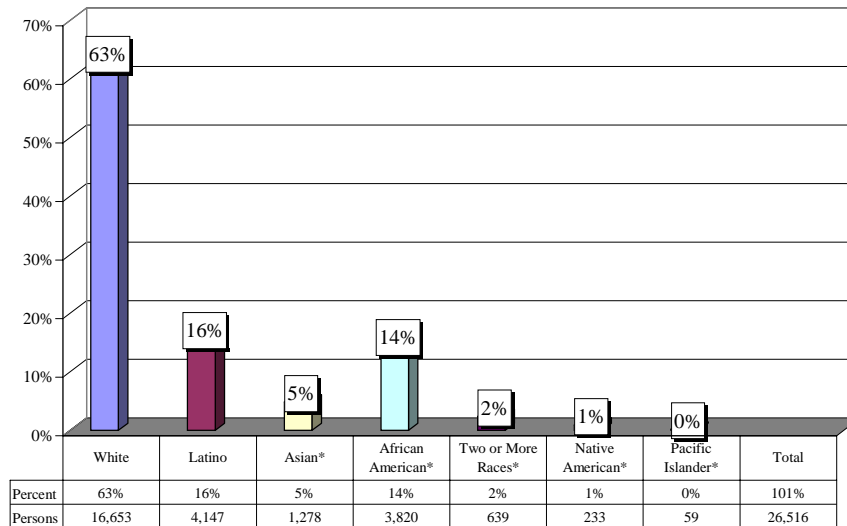
Although there are persons under 18 and persons 65 and over, over two-thirds of the persons in these institutions are between the ages of 18 and 64.



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Regarding their ethnicity, most of the persons in the group are White. Latinos, Asians, and African Americans together comprise 35 percent of the persons in these institutions.

Figure 41
California, Census 2000
Persons in Other Health Institutions by Ethnicity



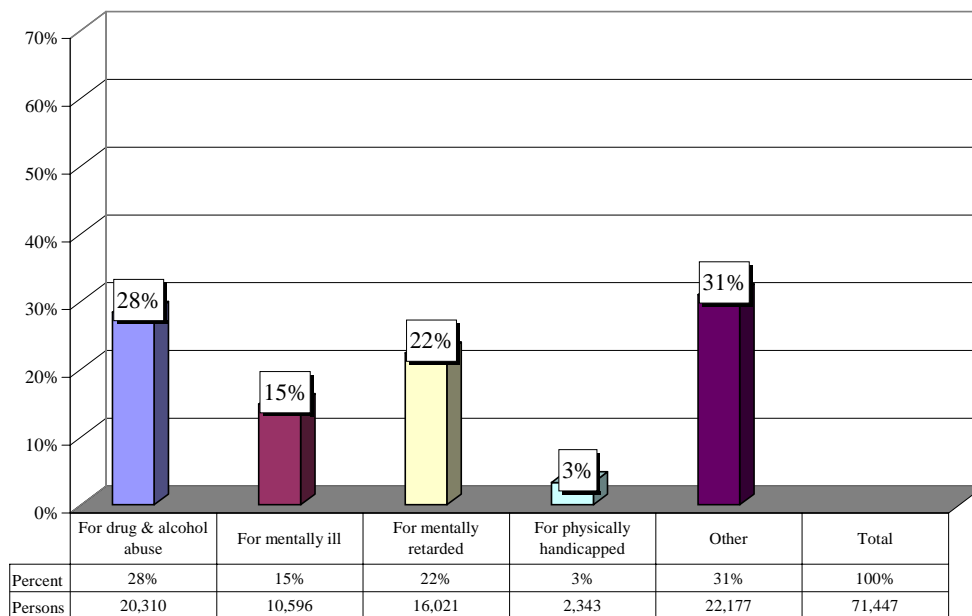
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
 * = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

Population in Group Homes

The previous chapter presented information about persons who are in formal institutions for health-related reasons. To complete the picture, this chapter presents information for the population in group homes. As Figure 42 shows, 28 percent of the 71,447 persons in group homes are in a group home for drug and alcohol abuse. Another 40 percent are in a group home because they have a mental or physical handicap.

Figure 42

California, Census 2000 Population in Group Homes



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

The previous chapters had information on gender, age, and ethnicity. The Summary File 1 released by the Census did not provide similar information for persons in group homes. The chart above is therefore the only information available for group homes.

Housing Units

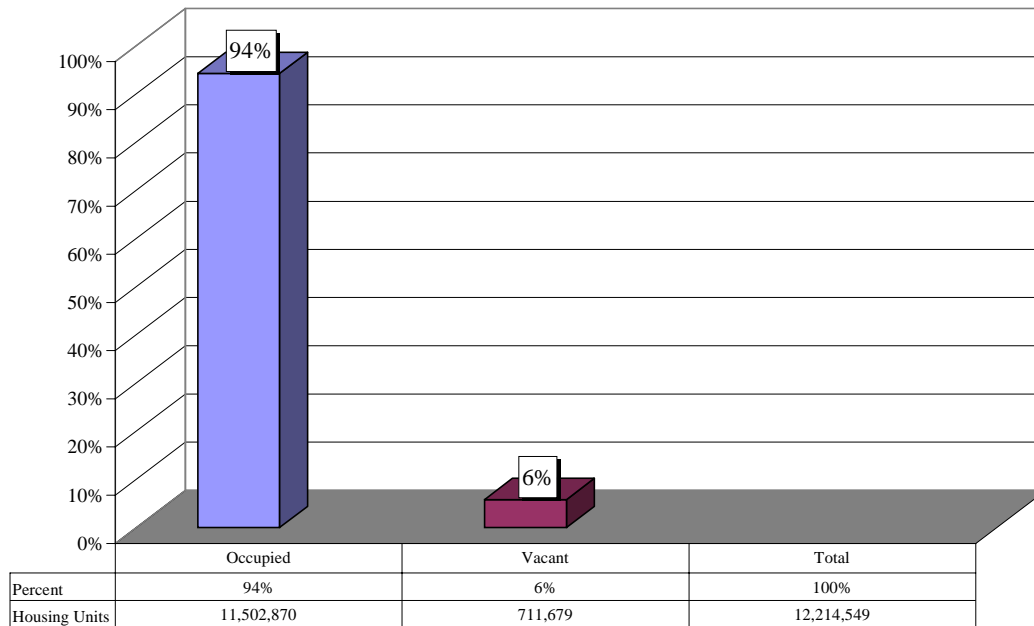
Housing Units and Vacancy Rates

Demographic analyses usually focus on the number of persons. It is just as useful to focus on the number of housing units and the characteristics of the householder. This type of analysis is especially useful when looking at ownership rates. This chapter provides information on vacancy and ownership rates. The chapter that follows discusses housing units by the characteristics of the householder.

The Census 2000 shows that there are over 12 million housing units in California. Of those, 94 percent are occupied and six percent are vacant.

Figure 43

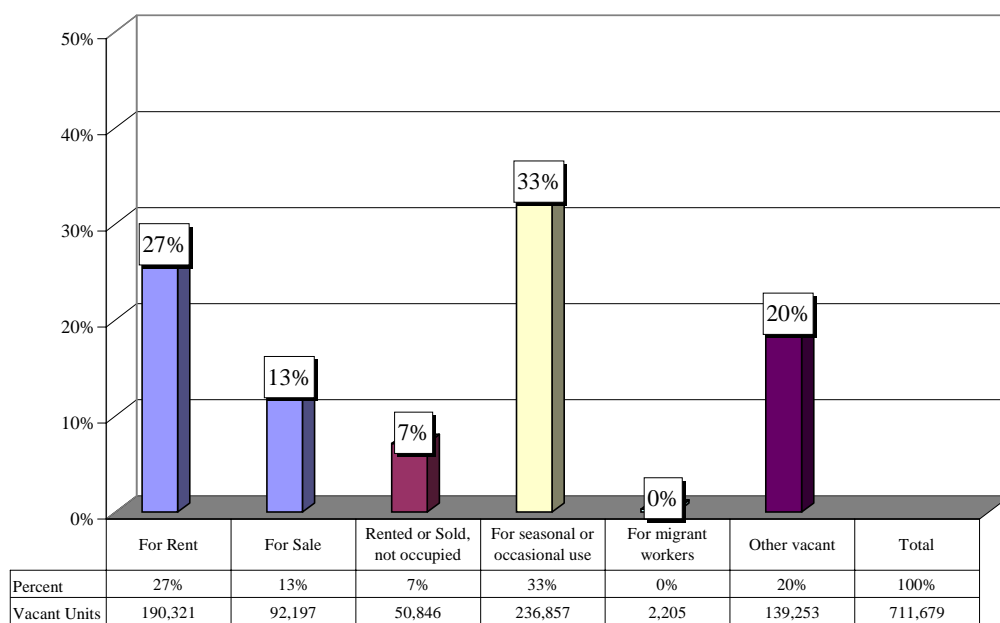
California, Census 2000 Total Housing Units



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

In any area, it is natural for some of the units to be vacant. Figure 44 gives some of the reasons listed for their vacancy. About a third of the units are vacant because they are used for recreational use. Another 40 percent are vacant because they are in the market waiting for someone to either rent or buy them.

Figure 44
California, Census 2000
Reasons for Vacancy



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Housing Units by the Characteristics of the Householder

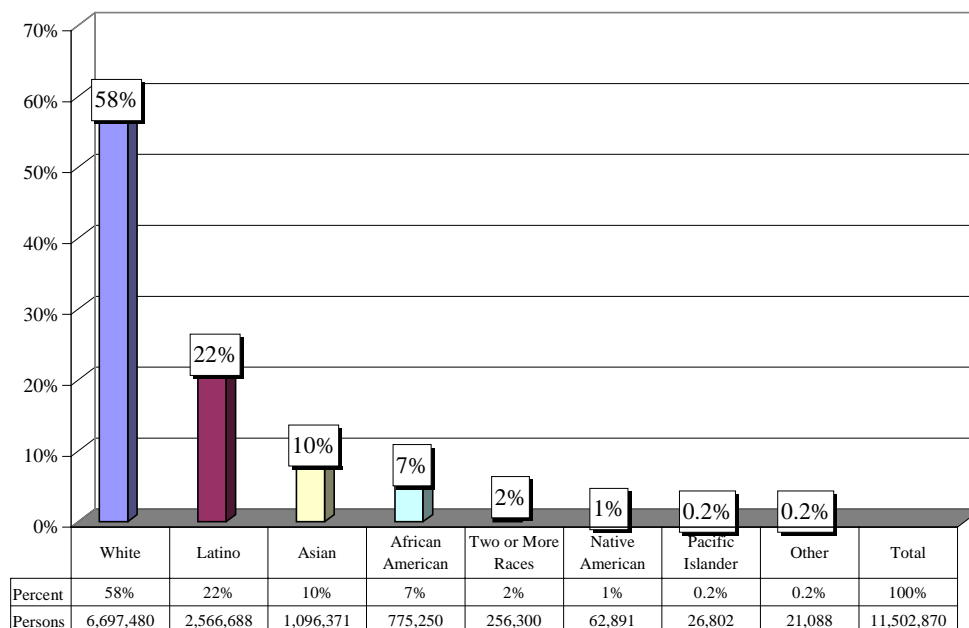
In addition to vacancy and ownership rates, housing units can be described by the characteristics of the person heading the household. These characteristics include ethnicity, household size, family size, living arrangements, and ownership rates.

Ethnicity

The following chart presents information on the number of housing units by the ethnicity of the householder. Recall an earlier chart that shows this same information, but for persons. The earlier chart shows that Whites are 47 percent of the population and Latinos 32 percent. The chart below shows that out of 11.5 million occupied housing units in California, Whites are in 58 percent of the housing units and Latinos in 22 percent. What explains this difference between the housing units and the population figures presented earlier?

Figure 45

California, Census 2000 Housing Units by Ethnicity of Householder



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

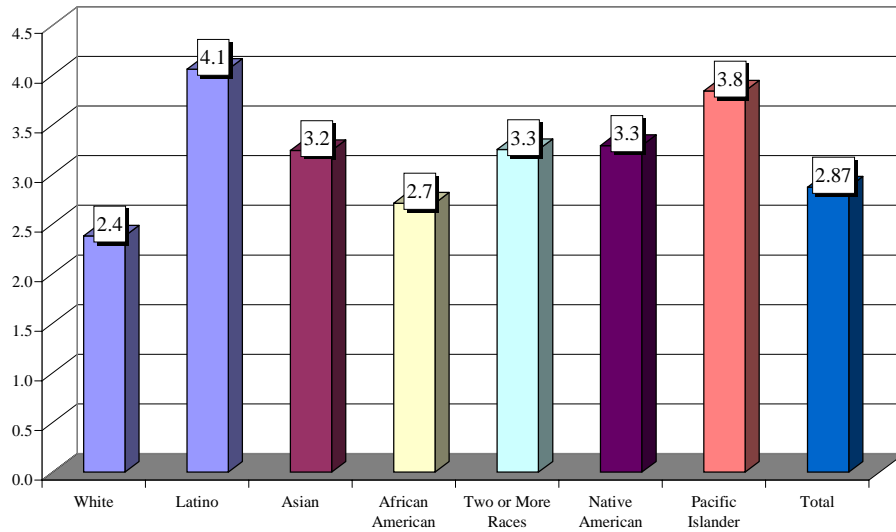
Average Household and Family Size

The difference is due to household size. Latinos, as Figure 46 shows, tend to have the largest household size. The average household size for Latinos is 4.1 persons. Whites,

on the other hand, tend to have the smallest household size with an average of 2.4 persons per household.

Figure 46

**California, Census 2000
Average Household Size by Ethnic Group**

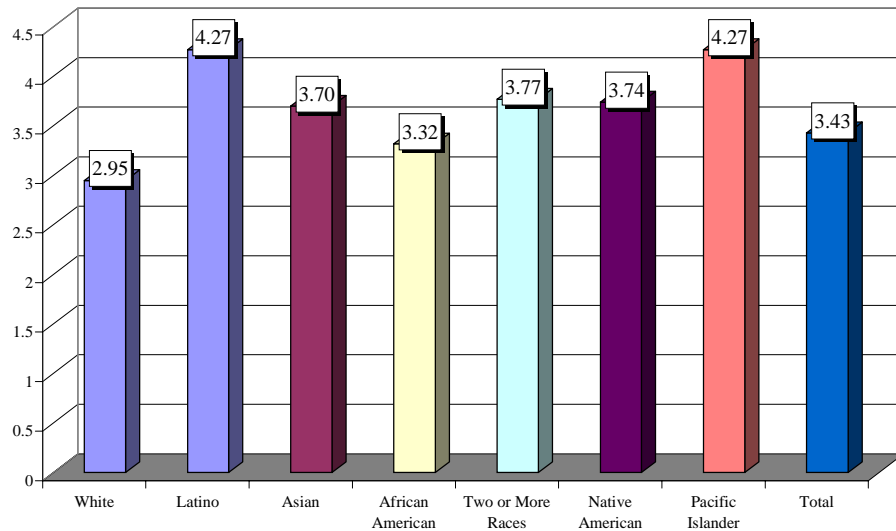


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

The chart above includes family and non-family households. Among just family households, Pacific Islanders join Latinos with the most persons per household.

Figure 47

**California, Census 2000
Average Family Size by Ethnic Group**



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

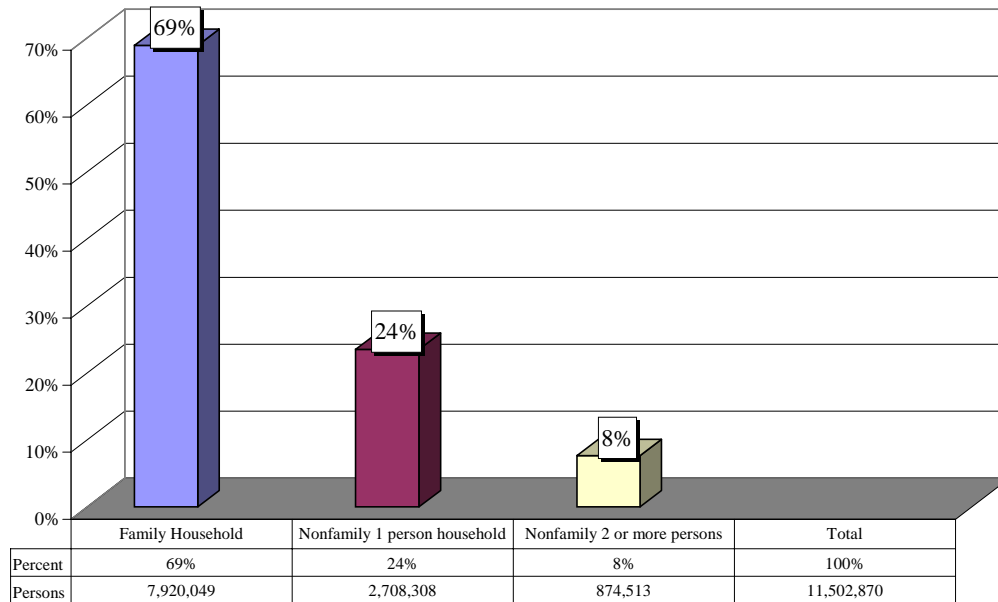
Living Arrangements

So far, we know that there are 11.5 million occupied housing units in California and that their occupants vary in ethnicity and in the number of persons that reside there. In this section we present more information by the types of living arrangements.

Figure 48 shows that 69 percent of the housing units have a family living there. Persons living alone have another 24 percent of the housing units. The remaining eight percent of the housing units have non-family arrangements of two or more persons.

Figure 48

California, Census 2000 Households by Family or Nonfamily Type



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.
Note: A family is defined as two or more related persons living in the same housing unit.

As in the previous sections, variability exists among the different ethnic groups. Figure 49 shows the percentage of housing units that are occupied by a family. Of the housing units held by Latinos and Pacific Islanders, over 80 percent have a family residing there. Of the housing units held by Whites and African Americans, only 66 percent or less have a family.

Figure 49

California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Housing Units Occupied by a Family

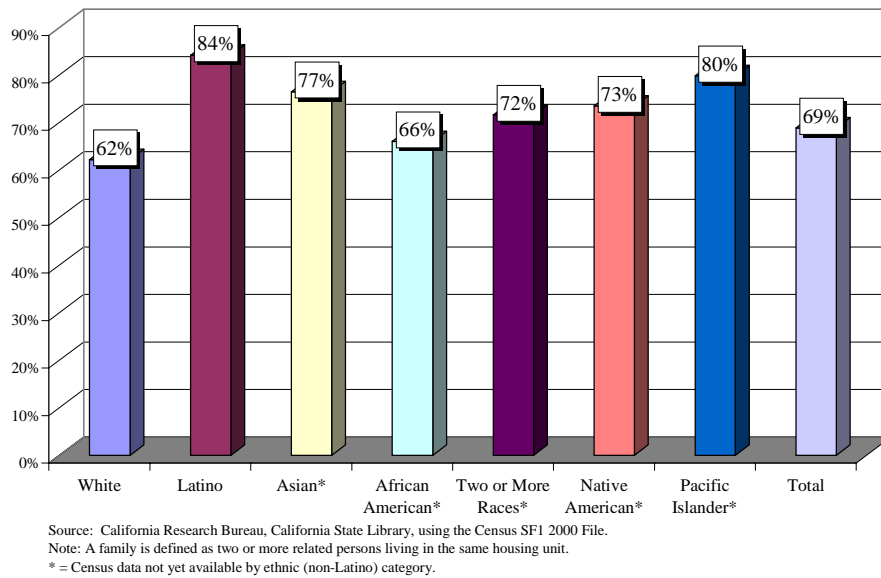
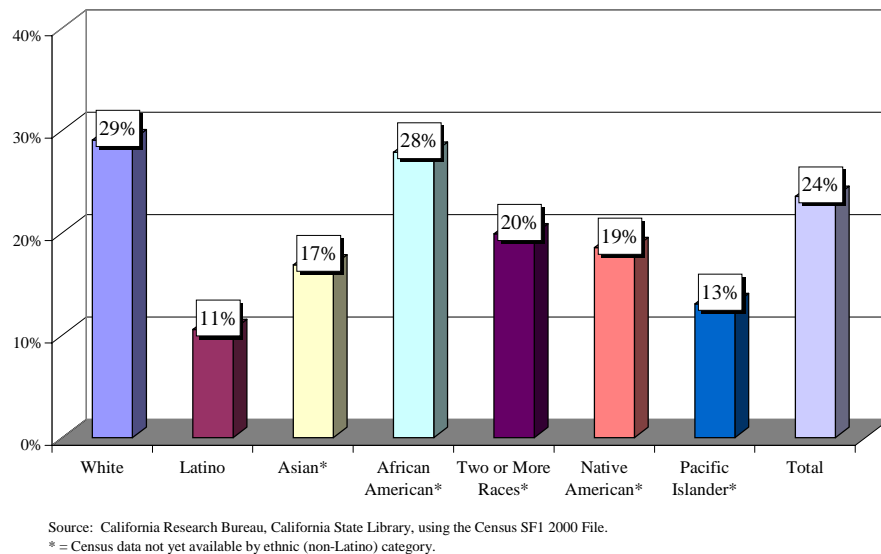


Figure 50 shows the percentage of housing units occupied by one person. In general, 24 percent of the housing units have only one person. However, as the chart shows, the percentage differs by ethnic group.

Figure 50

California, Census 2000
Percent by Group: Housing Units Occupied by Only One Person

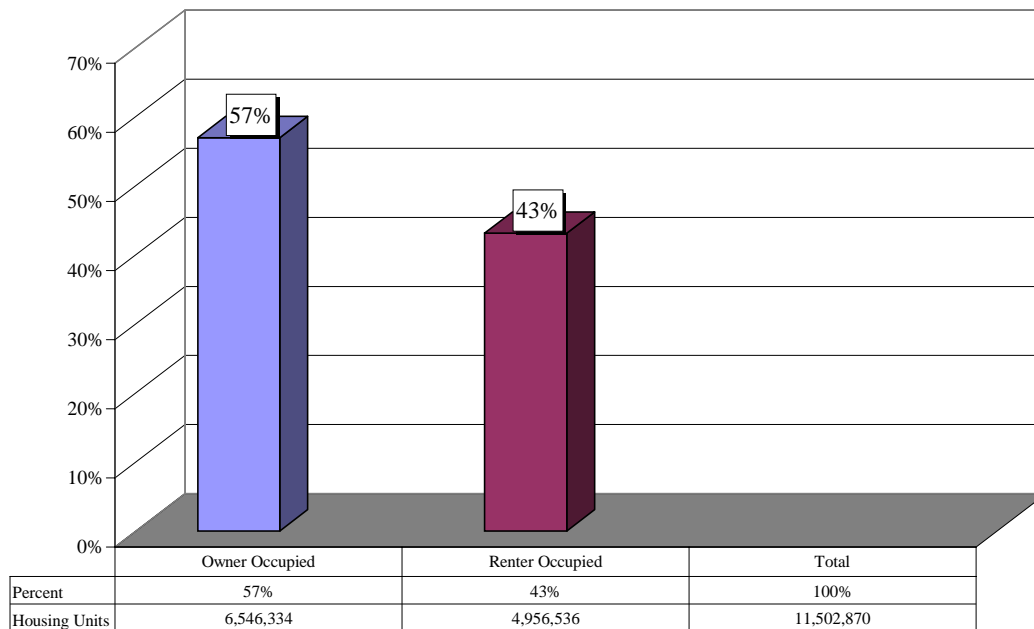


Ownership Rates

In addition to family and non-family living arrangements, the Census provides information on ownership and rental rates. Figure 51 shows that out of the 11.5 million occupied units in California, 57 percent are owned, while 43 percent are rented.

Figure 51

California, Census 2000 Owner or Renter Occupied Housing Units

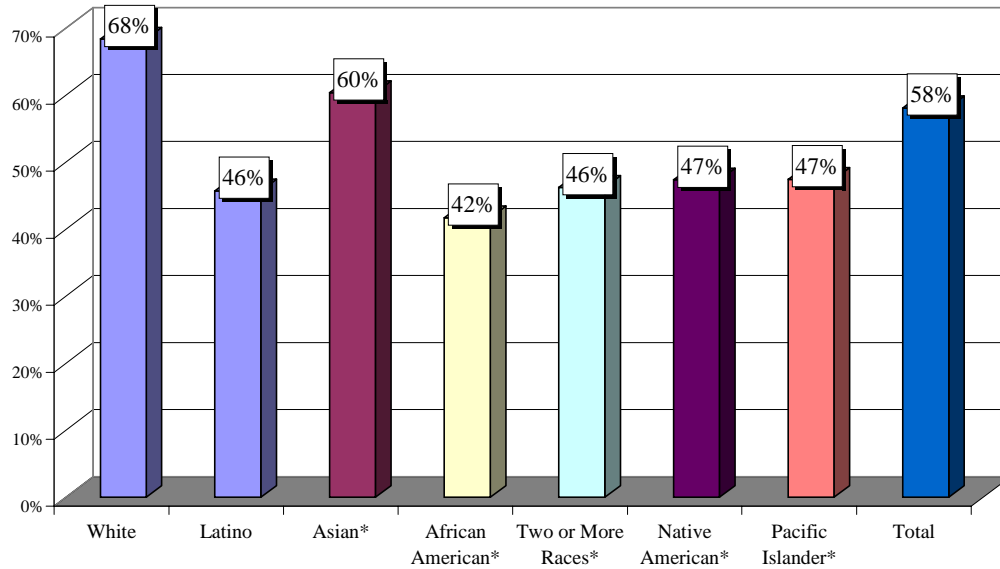


Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

The previous chart shows that 57 percent of the housing units are owner-occupied. This percentage, however, is not reflective of any of the ethnic groups. Figure 52 shows that compared to Whites and Asians, all other groups have lower rates of ownership.

Figure 52^{§§§}

California, Census 2000
Percent of Group: Population in Owner-Occupied Housing Units



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

* = Census data not yet available by ethnic (non-Latino) category.

^{§§§} Please note that figure 51 refers to housing units (not persons) while Figure 52 refers to the number of persons living in an owner-occupied housing unit.

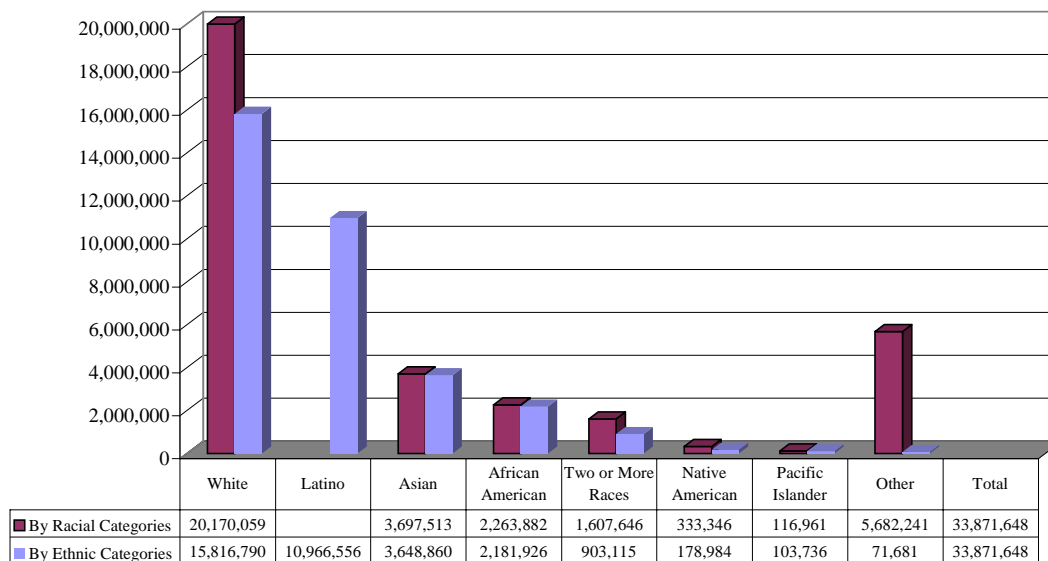
Appendix A: Racial and Ethnic Categories

The Census tends to present information by racial categories (which do not include Latinos as a separate group) and only show the numbers of Latinos as a sidebar. The value of this report is that it attempts to present information by ethnic groups, which includes Latinos as one of the mutually exclusive groups. In California especially, a state with 11 million Latinos, this type of information is important. Because the reader might see numbers presented by racial categories, it is important for the reader to know the difference.

The chart below shows a comparison of the racial and ethnic categories. The major difference is that Latinos are not specifically identified in the racial categories.

When the information is presented by ethnic categories, two things happen. One, a bar for Latinos appears. Two, by taking out Latinos and putting them into a separate category, the population in some of the racial categories goes down. In the case of Asians, African Americans, and Pacific Islanders, the difference is very small. In the case of Whites, once you take Latinos out of the group, their population goes from 20.2 million to 15.8 million. In the case of Native Americans, their numbers are reduced by almost a half. The “Other” category, in the racial form, goes down by more than 5 million once Latinos are taken out of the group.

California, Census 2000
Population by Racial and Ethnic Categories



Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library, using the Census SF1 2000 File.

Appendix B:

Census 2000 Questionnaire

(Note: Only page 1 and page 2 of the form are presented in the following pages; the rest of the form is a repeat of page 2.)

United States Census 2000

U.S. Department of Commerce • Bureau of the Census



This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

2. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.

What is this person's name? Print name below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

4. What is Person 1's telephone number? We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.

Area Code + Number

 - -

5. What is Person 1's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male ☐ Female

6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.

7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group. ☒

8. What is Person 1's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ☒

- ☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — Print race. ☒ ☐ Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ☒

- ☐ Some other race — Print race. ☒

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→ If more people live here, continue with Person 2.

Form DE

Person 2

Your answers are important!
Every person in the Census counts.



1. What is Person 2's name? Print name below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Husband/wife

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Natural-born son/daughter

☐ Roomer, boarder

☐ Adopted son/daughter

☐ Housemate, roommate

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Brother/sister

☐ Foster child

☐ Father/mother

☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Grandchild

☐ Parent-in-law

☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law

☐ Other relative — Print exact relationship.

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male

☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group.

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White

☐ Black, African Am., or Negro

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.

☐ Asian Indian

☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Chinese

☐ Korean

☐ Guamanian or Chamorro

☐ Filipino

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Samoan

☐ Other Asian — Print race.

☐ Other Pacific Islander — Print race.

☐ Some other race — Print race.

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 3.

Person 3

Census information helps your community get financial assistance for roads, hospitals, schools, and more.



1. What is Person 3's name? Print name below.

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Husband/wife

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Natural-born son/daughter

☐ Roomer, boarder

☐ Adopted son/daughter

☐ Housemate, roommate

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Brother/sister

☐ Foster child

☐ Father/mother

☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Grandchild

☐ Parent-in-law

☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law

☐ Other relative — Print exact relationship.

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male

☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group.

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White

☐ Black, African Am., or Negro

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.

☐ Asian Indian

☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Chinese

☐ Korean

☐ Guamanian or Chamorro

☐ Filipino

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Samoan

☐ Other Asian — Print race.

☐ Other Pacific Islander — Print race.

☐ Some other race — Print race.

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 4.

Appendix C:

Endnotes

ⁱ For the importance of education in light of the demographic changes see:

- Lopez, Elias S., Enrique Ramirez and Refugio I. Rochin. 1999. *Latinos and Economic Development in California*. CRB-99-008. Sacramento: California State Library, California Research Bureau.
- Vernez, Georges, Richard A. Krop, and C. Peter Rydell. 1999. *Closing the Education Gap: Benefits and Costs*. Santa Monica, California: RAND.
- Johnston, William B. 1987. *Workforce 2000: Work and Workers for the Twenty-First Century*. Indianapolis: Hudson Institute.

For an analysis of demographic trends see:

- Reyes, Belinda I. (editor), Jennifer Cheng, Elliot Currie, Daniel Frakes, Hans P. Johnson, Elizabeth Bronwen Macro, Deborah Reed, Belinda I. Reyes, José Signoret, Joanne Spetz (contributors). *A Portrait of Race and Ethnicity in California: An Assessment of Social and Economic Well-Being*. 2001. San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California.
- Stiles, Jon, Jonathan Cohen, Zachary Elkins, and Fredric Gey. *The California Latino Demographic Databook*. 1998. Berkeley: University of California, California Policy Seminar.

And, for a demographic portrait of young children (ages five and younger) see:

- Reed, Deborah and Sonya M. Tafoya. *Demographic, Social, and Economic Trends for Young Children in California*. 2001. San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California.